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# CRIME AND ITS EXPIATION.

## THE CHARLIE ROSS MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

## HIS KIDNAPPERS SHOT DEAD WHILE COMMITTING ANOTHER FELONY.

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH BURGLARS AT BAY RIDGE—THE RUFFIANS KILLED WHILE TRYING TO ROB JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S HOUSE—A DYING DESPERADO'S CONFESSION—DISCOVERY OF THE LOST CHILD CONSIDERED CERTAIN—THE WORK OF THE DETECTIVES—THE DEAD MEN'S CAREER.

On the eastern side of the Upper Bay, within about half a mile of the Narrows, the Long Island shore rises into an uneven and beautifully-wooded bluff, known as Bay Ridge. Along its sides and summit nestle a large number of villas and cottages, most of them the Summer residences of our wealthy citizens, and many the permanent dwellings of farmers and people whose business in the City is of such a character as to enable them to leave their stores or offices at an early hour of the afternoon. The place is reached from New-York in less than half an hour by a small steam-boat, starting from the Wall Street Ferry. As a Summer abiding place, Bay Ridge is deservedly regarded as one of the most delightful in the neighborhood of the Metropolis; but when a storm from the bay blows in shore, as it did yesterday and often does at this season, the winds hold high carnival over its bleak fields and whistling woods. From the dock where the steam-boat lands a rude street runs straight up to join the road, about a quarter of a mile distant, on which the horse-cars run from Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton, and another winds along toward the Fort among the coves and headlands that curve the water's edge. On one of these headlands, about a mile from the landing, stand two handsome dwellings, one an old-fashioned but well-preserved house of the Long Island pattern, and the other of the more modern style of country villa. The latter is the residence of Mr. J. Holmes Van Brunt, brother of Judge Van Brunt, now presiding in the Supreme Court, Part II., New-York County Court-house, and the other is used as a Summer residence by the Judge himself, who was born beneath its roof, and continues to retain possession of it. The houses are separated only by a small piece of boundary-lawn. When the Judge was closing up his house at the end of the season, he very prudently furnished it with a burglar-alarm telegraph, which conveys information of the slightest interference with any of its doors or windows into the bed-room of Mr. Holmes Van Brunt, in the adjoining house. On yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, this alarm-bell rang the changes violently. Mr. Van Brunt and his wife and daughter were awake and heard it, the old gentleman being on a bed of sickness and general wakefulness, from which he has suffered for two or three weeks, and the ladies being in attendance on a sick child. Up stairs and asleep was Mr. Albert Van Brunt, a grown-up son of the old gentleman, whom Miss Van Brunt called immediately. When he came down stairs the father said, "Albert, go over and see what has sounded that alarm; I guess the wind has blown open one of those blinds again"—an occurrence which had more than once before caused the bell to ring. Albert complained a little about having to step down and out all alone, but, remembering the old gentleman's illness, he went nevertheless, first taking the precaution to put a pistol in his pocket. Approaching his uncle's house, he noticed a flickering light through the blinds of one of the windows. Then he returned to his own house, told his father about the light, procured a lantern for himself, and went to wake up William Scott, the Judge's gardener, who lived in a cottage close by. On their way back Scott and Albert made another reconnoissance, and ascertained that more than one man was in the house with the light. They then went to the barn and awoke Herman Frank, the hired man, whom they enrolled in their force. Placing his little squad in watch—one man in front and the other behind the Judge's house—Mr. Albert Van Brunt returned once more to his father and reported. By this time the old man felt as if he should "make an effort," and he made it. Though suffering excruciatingly from an inward pain, he got out of bed and dressed himself. He and Albert gathered what guns and pistols were in the house, and went forth into the darkness. When he got a few yards beyond his own stoop, he saw the light in the other house, and made up his mind that he had "business" before him.

### A SHREWD PLAN OF ATTACK.

He sent his son to call the gardener and the hired man to him, and when they came he said, "Now, boys, we have work to do, and must understand each other. We must capture these fellows, if we can, without killing them; but if they resist, we'll defend ourselves. Albert, you and Scott stand before the front door; Frank and I will take the rear; and, whatever happens afterward, let us remain in the positions we take up; because if we move around we'll be certain to shoot each other in the dark instead of the enemy. Whichever way they come, let the two who meet them take care of them as best they can. If they come out and scatter both ways, then we'll all have a chance to work."

Albert and the gardener went to the front, as directed, and the old gentleman and his hired man took up a position close to the rear entrance. The night was pitchy dark, cold, and wet. The watchers waited patiently for nearly an hour, while the intruders went together through every room in the house, searching for booty, with the rays from their dark lanterns flashing now and then through the chinks in the shutters. At length they came down to the basement floor and into the pantry. Through the window of this little apartment Mr. Van Brunt could see the hard-looking faces of the two burglars distinctly. He could have shot them down there and then in perfect safety for himself and his companions; but he still wished to refrain from taking life until he could be certain that they would show deadly resistance. He did not wish, he said, to kill them in the house, nor in any other way than in self-defense. They left the pantry and went into the dining-room where they delayed long enough to make the watchers think they meant to remain all night. But the cold and damp air of the inclement night soon began to tell on the elder Van Brunt, and he could stand the waiting no longer. Finding he was growing numb and weak, he determined to "push things," and standing in front of the back door he ordered the hired man to open it quickly. Frank proceeded to obey, but in trying to get the key into the keyhole he made a noise which the burglars heard. Their light went out immediately, and their footsteps were heard descending the cellar stairs.

### THE BATTLE BEGUN.

Mr. Van Brunt and his man moved toward the trap-door of the cellar. This was soon opened and the body of a man protruded, followed by the head of another. Mr. Van Brunt cried out, "Stand!" and called to his son and companions to remain still and "look out." In response to his command two pistol-shots from the cellar door flashed almost in his face, but nothing hit him. He then leveled his revolver at the foremost man and pulled, and a cry of agony followed. The other man fired at him a second time, and then ran toward the front of the house. He dashed almost into the arms of young Van Brunt, at whom he fired two more shots, luckily missing him also. The fellow having got between Albert and the white wall, the latter could see the arm raised for another shot, but before it could be fired the arm was struck down and broken near the elbow by a blow from Mr. Van Brunt's shot-gun, which was also smashed. Changing the pistol to his left hand, and calling his adversary a vile name, the burglar attempted to fire again; but before he could do so young Van Brunt had whipped out his revolver and sent a bullet into his would-be murderer's breast. The burglar staggered, received another bullet in his head, and fell. Meantime the villain from whom the elder Mr. Van Brunt's bullet had brought the howl of pain continued to fire away in the dark, and the hired man replied with a discharge from his shot-gun. In short, as far as any of the survivors can now remember, the fusillading here became general, the only thing positively known after the second or third shot being the gratifying fact that while none of the defenders of the Judge's property were hurt, the two burglars were literally riddled with bullets. One was stone dead, with his empty seven-shooter under his head; the other lived until 5 o'clock—about two hours.

The battle was heard in their houses by many of the neighbors, and the awful suffering of Mrs. Van Brunt and Miss Van Brunt, who watched the whole affray from their window, is something that cannot very well be told. It was no more nor less than the woman, the wife, and the mother that soon afterward spoke, when Mrs. Van Brunt, in reply to a request for some whisky for the dying burglar, said, "Whisky for him! for the man who tries to kill my husband! Oh, no! I don't want him to live—let him die. At all events, he gets no whisky from me!"

### A DYING MAN'S REVELATION.

A number of the neighbors came rushing to the place, and got there by the time the shooting was over. Among them was a sailor named Herkey, who entered into conversation with the younger of the two thieves, who was still alive. Of this conversation Mr. Herkey gives the following statement:

"I was asleep, when I was roused by the discharge of firearms. I sprang out of bed hastily and went to the window. I threw up my window, and could tell by the sound that it was over at Judge Van Brunt's house. I called as loud as I could, 'Do you want any help over there?' The answer came at once, 'Yes,' in Mrs. Van Brunt's voice. I remembered at once the chicken scrape they had over there, and I thought perhaps there were thieves over there, and they might need help to capture them. As soon as I got the word yes, I hurried on my clothes and called to my brother Thomas, who I found was already up, and we seized our guns and ran over. As soon as got over there we found that the two men were both shot. The one called Mosher was dead, having received two wounds in the back, one of which, I think, must have gone straight through his lungs. Douglass, however, was alive, although horribly mangled with the gunshot wound, and lay in mortal agony down by the fence where he had been shot. I went to him and he asked for whisky. I got some whisky for him and he pushed it away after tasting it, and called for water. I got him some water and he drank it. I asked him who he was, and he said his name was Joseph Douglass, and that he was a single man, having no relations except a brother and sister, whom he had not seen for twelve or fifteen years. Mosher, he said, was a married man, and had five children. Then, he said, '*It's no use lying now, I helped to steal Charlie Ross.*' When I heard this I sent right away to get all the people together that I could, so that the evidence that he might give would be fully established. He said that he helped *Mosher to steal Charlie Ross; that he was in the buggy with Mosher when they stole him. 'Mosher knows all about it,'* said he. I told him that Mosher was dead, and asked him to tell me the particulars. *'Inspector Walling knows,'* said he, *'and the boy will get home all right.'* I questioned him further, but could not get anything more out of him, as he was suffering so terribly that he could not talk."

### THE DEAD CRIMINALS.

The neighbors then sent to New-Utrecht for Constable Holland, who took charge of the dead and wounded and made a merely formal arrest of the survivors. The dead man and his almost dead companion were drawn into shelter. Upon them were found two sets of burglars' tools, of a very neat pattern, and possessing all the modern improvements, and an extra set was found in a boat which they had moored within a little breakwater in front of the Van Brunt premises. About 5 o'clock, just when medical aid arrived, though unavailing, Douglass died. He used his two hours in uttering expressions of penitence and piety, and cried eagerly for a minister to speed his parting soul; but when informed, a few moments before he breathed his last prayer, that there was really only one man against him when he fell, he uttered a savage curse of regret that he did not know that in time, otherwise the relative condition of himself and Mr. Van Brunt would have been different just then.

It appears that the appearance of the burglars answers the description of Charley Ross' abductors. William Mosher, the elder of the two, is a man about five feet eight inches in height, rather slightly built, with sandy hair and very light side whiskers and mustache. His countenance is that of a thorough desperado, the forehead being low and square, the brows prominent, the eyes small and of a light blue color, set close together, the nose flat and spreading at the base, with the middle cartilage entirely gone, the teeth irregular and differing in color, some being blue black with decay, and the others brilliantly white, and the chin retreating. Douglass is about the same height and build, with fiery red hair and a mustache of the same color drooping over the lips. His nose was somewhat crooked, but the other features were regular. A high, well-rounded brow bespeaks a fair share of intelligence, and the features indicate a man of much finer nature than his older confederate. Douglass was about twenty-eight, and Mosher over forty-five years old.

### REMOVING THE BODIES.

When Judge Van Brunt, while sitting in Part II. of the Supreme Court, in this City, yesterday morning, received the telegram announcing the attempted burglary, he adjourned the court and proceeded at once to his house at Bay Ridge, where he found two rough coffins from the Brooklyn Morgue, ready for the reception of the bodies, with an order from the County Coroner for the delivery of the bodies to the bearer. To this the Judge consented, and the remains were taken away, much to the displeasure of Mr. Holmes Van Brunt, who considered that the inquest should be held then and there. The Judge said there was nothing but packed up furniture in the house, and that whatever was movable would but ill repay even a successful burglary.

### THE THIEVES' RECONNOITERING CRUISE.

Both Douglass and Mosher (they have many aliases) are known to have been river thieves. On Sunday night, about 9:30 o'clock, two men, who are supposed to have been the burglars, slipped ashore at the Bay Ridge landing. They had come in a little sloop, painted black—from where has not yet been ascertained. On landing they entered Winant's hotel, which is located at the head of the pier. They sat down and drank several times and then left. They exchanged words once or twice in smothered tones, but that was all. Their object was not suspected. From the tavern they probably proceeded at once to Judge Van Brunt's house, and there operated till they were surprised by their capturers and slayers. They were in no haste to do their work, not knowing of the electric alarm connection between the two houses, and thinking that they were perfectly safe in an unoccupied house standing separate from a dark and very little traversed road. The sloop in which they came was taken possession of by the Police.

### THE BURGLARS FOILED.

The attempt of the burglars on the untenanted house of Judge Van Brunt, was simply the result of a failure in another place. The next house to the left of Mr. Holmes Van Brunt's is occupied by a widow lady, Mrs. Chandler White. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. White, hearing a noise down stairs, aroused her servant man and went through the house with him. They found that one window had been opened from the outside and a door from the inside. The intruders had fled. They evidently passed the next house by only because they saw the light in the sick room of Mr. Van Brunt, then went on to the darker but by no means safer dwelling, where they came to grief.

On receipt of the news of Douglass' confession regarding the abduction of Charlie Ross, Superintendent Walling dispatched Detective Silleck to Bay Ridge. "That," said the detective, the moment he looked at the bodies, "is Bill Mosher, and that is Joe Douglass. Take the glove off that left hand and you'll find a withered finger." The glove was removed, and truly the withered finger was there.

## HOW CHARLIE ROSS WAS ABDUCTED.

THE SEARCH FOR THE STOLEN BOY—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY SUPERINTENDENT WALLING AND HIS DETECTIVES.

During the 28th and 29th and 30th of June last, two men loitered around the residence of Mr. Christian K. Ross, a retired merchant, in Washington lane, Germantown, Penn. Mr. Ross' residence is in the most aristocratic suburb of Philadelphia, and it was usual for his two little sons—Charlie Brewster, aged four years, and Walter, aged six—to play on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Ross' mansion. The two men mentioned on the days indicated continually endeavored to gain the confidence of the little children by offering them cakes and candy. On the afternoon of the 1st of July last, at 4 o'clock, the two men came up to the children and asked them if they would like to have a ride in a nice wagon. The children gladly consented, and went with the men to the next street corner, where a four-wheeled covered wagon, painted a dark red, was standing. A little girl who lived in the neighborhood, and who was a playmate of the children, saw them placed in the wagon by the men, and driven off. The children did not return that night, but, on the following morning, Walter was brought home, having been abandoned by the kidnappers about five miles from home, where he was left upon the street. On the following day it became apparent that Charlie Ross had been kidnapped, for a letter written by the thieves was received by Mr. Ross, demanding a ransom of $20,000 for the stolen child, and numerous similar missives have been received by various members of the Ross family, until about a month ago. In many of these epistles the dastardly threat was made that if the money was not at once paid, Charlie would be killed. The loss of the child, the most dearly beloved of the family, almost drove the parents mad, and Mr. Ross for over two months has been under the constant care of physicians noted for their treatment of nervous diseases of the mind. The Police of Philadelphia, under Chief Jones and Capt. Heins, of the Detective Squad in that city, issued an offer of a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of the child. The little girl who saw the children placed in the wagon by the thieves, and some other persons who saw the men speaking to the children on the previous days, were, together with little Walter, interrogated by Chief Jones and Capt. Heins, and a full description of Charlie Ross and of his abductors was obtained.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE KIDNAPPERS.

The following was the exact description of the kidnappers:

"No. 1 is about thirty-five years old; five feet nine inches high; medium build, weighing about 150 pounds; rather full, round face, florid across the nose and cheek bones, giving him the appearance of a hard drinker; he had sandy mustache, but was otherwise clean shaved; wore eye-glasses, and had an open-faced gold watch, and gold vest chain; also green sleeve-buttons.

No. 2 is older, probably about forty-five years of age, and a little shorter and stouter than his companion; he wore chin whiskers about three inches long, of a reddish sandy color; and had a pug-nose, or a nose in some way deformed. He wore gold-bowed spectacles, and had two gold rings on one of his middle fingers, one plain and one set with red stone.

Both men wore brown straw hats, one high and one low crowned; one wore a linen duster; and, it is thought, one had a duster of gray alpaca, or mohair."

To the indisputable fact that this description was a most complete and accurate one is to be attributed the success of Superintendent Walling and his officers in discovering who the kidnappers really were.

### DESCRIPTION OF CHARLIE ROSS.

The description of the abducted child, an equally accurate one, ran as follows:

"He was four years old on May 4, 1874; his body and limbs are straight and well formed; he has round, full face; small chin, with noticeable dimple; very regular, and pretty dimpled hands; small, well-formed neck; full, broad forehead; bright, dark brown eyes, with considerable fullness over them; clear, white skin; healthy complexion; light flaxen hair of silky texture, easily curled in ringlets, when it extends to the neck; hair darker at the roots, slight cowlick on left side where parted; very light eye-brows. He had no blemish, mark or scar, on any part of his person, except from vaccination on one arm, but on which arm it is uncertain. He wore an unbleached Panama hat, with broad brim and black ribbon, brown linen kilt-plaited suit skirt and pants of same length; striped blue and white stockings, and black laced balmoral shoes, No. 7 size; he talks plainly, but is retiring, and has a habit of putting his arm up to his eyes when approached by strangers."

These descriptions were embodied in circulars, accompanied by photographs of the stolen child, which were distributed by thousands in all parts of the Union. So much in regard to the actual abduction of the child. The story of the discovery of the thieves and the efforts of the Police to secure their capture is of a far more interesting character.

### SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S FIRST MOVE.

On the 21st of July Superintendent Walling received information that William Mosher, alias Johnson, alias Henderson, and Joseph Douglas, alias Clark, were the men who stole Charlie Ross. The Superintendent was aware that Detective Silleck, of the Central Office, knew Mosher, and in order to test the accuracy of the description of the men as given by the Police in Philadelphia, and at the same time to verify the truth of the information he had received, he sent for Detective Silleck, and brought him into his private office. The following scene then took place: Superintendent Walling said: "Silleck, I want you to arrest two men who have escaped from jail. I don't know their names, but I have a very good description of them. I am going to read you the description, and I want you to tell me who you think the men are." It will be observed that the Superintendent in this statement did not give Silleck the slightest clue as to what "business" the men were engaged in, or what they were wanted for. The Superintendent then began to read the description of No. 2. When he reached the words "he had a pug-nose, or a nose in some way deformed," Silleck started up out of his chair and said, "What's that?" The Superintendent reread the words and added, "He also wore a pair of gold bowed spectacles." No sooner had he done so than Silleck exclaimed, "Why, that's old Bill Mosher, the river thief." The Superintendent could hardly conceal his joy at the discovery, but, controlling himself, read the description of No. 1. From the description Silleck at once identified Joe Douglass, alias Clark. Orders were then given Detective Silleck to arrest these men, to call in the assistance of any officers who knew these men, and to communicate with Capt. Heins, of the Philadelphia detective force, regarding the abduction of Charlie Ross. Detective Silleck called into the case Officers Doyle and Lawler, of the Thirteenth Precinct, formerly of the River Police, and Officer Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who were personally acquainted with Mosher and Douglass, and who with himself were familiar with the haunts of the criminals in this City. Proceeding to Philadelphia, Detective Silleck consulted with Capt. Heins regarding the matter, and obtained the services of Detectives Wood and Benjamin Levy, of the Philadelphia force, to work on the case at that end of the line. Detective Silleck returned to New-York accompanied by Mr. Christian K. Ross, father of little Charlie, and had another consultation with the Superintendent.

### THE FATHER OF THE BOY IN CONSULTATION WITH THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

The result of that consultation was that Mr. Ross becoming convinced that Superintendent Walling held the only clue to the recovery of his stolen boy, gladly agreed to defray the expenses to be incurred by him and his officers. This having been done, work on the case was at once begun. The various officers engaged on the case were guided by Capt. Irving and Detective Silleck, and they in their turn acted under the sole supervision of Superintendent Walling, who had complete charge of the case. At the Philadelphia end of the line the chain was taken up by the Philadelphia officers, who were under instructions from Chief Jones and Capt. Heins. Both parties were in constant communication by means of the telegraph and special messenger, and each knew every step taken by their combined forces regarding the case. How important those steps were and to what great magnitude the action of the Police attained will be shown hereafter.

## THE STORY OF MOSHER'S LIFE.

TWENTY YEARS A THIEF—HOW DOUGLASS WAS LED INTO CRIME—A REMINISCENCE OF THE RULOFF CASE.

In order to fully understand the case in all its bearings, a review of the career of the men Mosher and Douglass, their crimes and characteristics, and their peculiar kind of work, becomes, at this point, imperatively necessary. With but one exception in the criminal history of the country, the peculiar relations which these men bore to one another cannot be reproduced. Between the hour of midnight and 1 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 17, 1870, the country store of Messrs. D. M. & E. G. Halbert, in Court street, Binghamton, was broken into by three burglars. Two young country lads, Frederick A. Mirrick and Gilbert Burroughs, clerks in the employ of Messrs. Halbert, slept in the store. Awakened by the noise, these gallant lads determined to preserve their trust, attacked the midnight thieves. They had overcome the two younger and more powerful robbers, when the third felon, an old and shambling man, came creeping like a cat behind young Mirrick and shot him through the head. The gallant lad fell dead on the floor, and the burglars fled the house, but did not escape the arm of the law. The old murderer was caught near the scene of his crime by the citizens. The body of the principal of the younger thieves, together with that of his more illiterate and degraded companion, was thrown by the waves, stark and cold, on the banks of the Chenango River. The first of these criminals was Edward Howard Ruloff, who combined the erudition of a philosopher and philologist, the immense research and analytical power of a distinguished scholar and historian, with the desperate and degraded attributes of a burglar, and who expiated the last act of a long life of crime on the scaffold on the 3d day of March, 1871. The younger criminal was Albert T. Jarvis, a cherished son of Jacob Jarvis, formerly Sheriff of Tompkins County, in this State, who had been led into crime by Ruloff.

### A SIMILE.

In the present case Mosher is the Ruloff and Douglass the Jarvis, and but for the uncertainty of Mosher's aim he would truly have finished his catalogue of crimes by the same act as Ruloff, and Mr. Van Brunt, Jr., would have taken the place of the brave and ill-fated Mirrick. In connection with this extraordinary coincidence, a circumstance even more singular may be noted, namely, that Captain Hedden, of the force of this City, who worked up the case against Ruloff and secured that arch scoundrel's conviction, has, in the present instance, given valuable information and rendered signal assistance to Superintendent Walling.

### MOSHER AS A RIVER THIEF.

The history of Mosher begins with his coming to this City, about thirty years ago, from his native place, New-Haven, Conn., in company with his brother, Gilbert Mosher, a boat builder. Mosher at once drifted into crime, and adopted the profession of a river thief, associating with such noted desperadoes as Pat Madden, (now dead,) Jack Lowry, Patsy Conroy, Larry Griffin, Bill Woods, and Johnny Shea. He soon became known to the Police, and a sharp eye was kept on his movements by the various detectives of the then City Police. In 1857 he was brought before Commissioner Matsell, then Chief of Police, charged with a daring robbery on the river, but discharged, owing to the fact that the Captain of the plundered vessel had been knocked insensible by a blow of a handspike by one of the robbers, and was consequently unable to identify any of them. As he grew older, Mosher, to a great extent, abandoned the harassing and dangerous practice of robbing vessels lying in the river, and adopted a new and less dangerous branch of crime. He became a burglar as well as river thief. Procuring a small and swift sail-boat, either by purchase or by stealing it, he would sail round the Long Island, New-Jersey, or Westchester County shores, and break into and rob country stores. The plunder would be placed in the boat, and he, with his companions, would make all sail for this City. Should daybreak come and the City not be reached, the boat would be run into some lonely and convenient creek, and the stolen property concealed among rocks or in some secluded spot. There it would be left, perhaps, for a week or two weeks, until Mosher would sail down to the place and remove the plunder in the dead of the night. The object in so hiding the stolen property was this: that should his boat be chased and captured on the day following the robbery, none of the stolen property would be found in it, and he could return unmolested to this City, and leisurely await a proper time for returning to his hiding-place and carrying off the plunder in triumph and safety.

### WHERE MOSHER FIRST MET DOUGLASS.

About this time, nine years ago, he made the acquaintance of Joseph Douglass. Douglass' family, who are quite respectable, resided in Greenpoint, and during Mosher's frequent visits to that rather seafaring locality he met Douglass, then about twenty-four years old, and marked him out as a suitable companion to accompany him in his predatory expeditions along the coast. He soon got Douglass in his power, and persuaded the latter to leave his parents' house in Greenpoint and take up his quarters in a tenement-house in the Eleventh Ward. There the plans for their various robberies were discussed and perfected, and Mosher, aided by other old and experienced professionals, tutored Douglass regarding the manner of committing crime, with such eminent success that, to use an old expression, "Jack was as good as his master." During one of their piratical sails through the Sound Douglass noticed the lonely and isolated position of Berrian's Island, and said to Mosher: "What a d—d good place to plant our stuff in." "By ——, you're right," said Mosher, and they at once went to work and erected a shanty, made of old logs and timbers, among the rocks on the eastern shore of the island. This was six years ago.

### A BURGLARY AT RED BANK—CAPTURE OF THE TWO MEN.

At that time they planned the robbery of a country store at Red Bank, N. J., and carried their plan into effect. They sailed to the nearest convenient point, beached their boat and "cracked" the store. The plunder, consisting of silks, dry goods, cloth, and fancy articles, was conveyed in safety to the boat, and they sailed back to their hut on Berrian's Island. But this time they were doomed to defeat and capture. Their boat had been seen and suspected by a fisherman, who, knowing that it did not belong to any one in the vicinity, thought there was something wrong. However, as frequent pleasure parties sailed down to that place, the fisherman, on second thought, imagined that the boat might belong to some picnic party, and sailed away in the pursuit of his own profession. No sooner did the fisherman learn of the robbery than he at once gave information regarding the suspicious boat, and the authorities of Red Bank manned a small squadron of sailing boats, and began cruising after the thieves. They reached Berrian's Island late in the day, and the fisherman saw the suspicious boat beached there, near the shanty of Mosher and Douglass. The citizens ran their boats ashore and surrounded the robbers' hut. Mosher and Douglass were found asleep inside the hut, were tied neck and crop, and thrown into one of the boats. The hut was searched, and all the property taken from the Red Bank store, together with a large quantity of valuable goods stolen at other times, was found and removed to the boats. The prisoners and property recovered were taken to Red Bank. Mosher gave the name of Thomas Henderson, and Douglass that of William Clark.

### THE ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

They were both committed to the Monmouth County Jail to await trial. While confined there they made their escape by cutting through the wall. Since that time until the reception of the information by Superintendent Walling in reference to the Ross case, neither Mosher or Douglass have been prominently brought before the Police of this City. Having closed this résumé regarding the career of the two men who so justly met their death yesterday morning at Bay Ridge, the further proceedings of the Police with a view to their capture follow in regular order.

## THE WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.

DETAILS OF THE PLANS LAID OUT FOR THE CAPTURE OF MOSHER AND DOUGLASS—CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA OFFICERS ROUND THE BAY.

Detective Silleck knew that in his early life Mosher had lost the dividing cartilage of the nose from disease, and that his appearance and speech from that cause were most peculiar. He also knew that from a felon caused by a cask falling on his hand, the first finger of Mosher's left hand had become atonic and withered away, until nothing was left but skin and bone. To conceal this defect he usually wore gloves, and to draw public attention from his deeply-set eyes he used goggles.

The detectives began by tracing up the career of Douglass from the time of his escape from Freehold Jail. They learned that, after thieving for some time, he had procured a situation as driver on the Atlantic Avenue (Brooklyn) street cars, which he left in February last. They then found Douglass' family, and from them and from the conductor of the car on which Douglass was driver they learned that in February a man named Mosher had seen Douglass and persuaded him to go to Philadelphia, and that he was living at a house in Monroe street, above Second, Philadelphia. Detective Silleck at once proceeded to Philadelphia, and, with Capt. Heins and Detectives Woods and Levy, searched the house. They found that the parties had fled, but gained most important information. They ascertained that Mosher and his wife and four children had been residing there, and that Mrs. Mosher and her family left a few days after the abduction of Charlie Ross. They learned that in February Mosher had been joined by a young man answering the description of Douglass, who passed under the name of Clark, the alias assumed by Douglass when he was captured at Berrian's Island. They further learned that Mosher and Douglass had been traveling through Pennsylvania and New-Jersey in a four-wheeled covered wagon, which was painted red, and which they used for the ostensible purpose of peddling bug-destroying powder. The detectives at once knew that this nominal occupation was adopted by the burglars to prevent suspicion, and to aid them in locating desirable houses to be robbed. Detectives Woods and Levy, of Philadelphia, were instructed to trace up the wagon, and Silleck returned to New-York. Superintendent Walling and his officers found that Mosher had purchased the wagon in this City, and discovered several persons who saw him traveling through New-Jersey with the wagon in the early part of the year, and obtained from them drawings of the wagon. The Superintendent then communicated with Chief Jones, and had various persons who saw a wagon with Mosher in Philadelphia make drawings of that wagon, and also had the little girl who was present at the actual abduction make a drawing of the wagon into which she saw the Ross children placed by the kidnappers. These drawings were forwarded to this City and compared with the drawings in the possession of Superintendent Walling. They were found to exactly correspond, thus placing the fact that Mosher and Douglass were the guilty parties beyond all question. In the meantime Detectives Woods and Levy had traced Mosher, Douglass, little Charlie Ross, and the wagon to Camden and Trenton, N. J., where all trace of them was lost.

From this time forward no effort was spared to discover the whereabouts of the criminals. Visits were made to suspected houses in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Camden, Pittsburg, Newark, and Trenton, at various times by Detective Silleck and others, but still no trace of them could be discovered.

### THE CRIMINALS CRUISING AROUND THE BAY.

About two months ago Superintendent Walling received information which led him to believe that Mosher and Douglass might be in a boat cruising around the Sound or in some of the little inlets and creeks common on the Long Island and Jersey shores. He was precluded from using the Police boat Seneca, not only on account of her size but from the fact that thieves, on seeing her, would surely recognize her and make their escape. He sent to a friend of his at Keyport, N. J., and procured the loan of a steam-launch, which was at once fitted up for a cruise. Detective Silleck, and Officers Doyle and Lawler, of the Thirteenth, and Officer Maher, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with Detective Woods, of Philadelphia, were placed on board, and for two weeks explored every little creek in search of the kidnappers, but without success.

Then, in a few days after, news was received of a series of robberies at Nyack, evidently perpetrated by men who made their escape in boats. The entire North River and the Jersey shore were again searched for the criminals without avail.

### A RAID MADE BY THE POLICE.

Then Capt. Irving, of the Detective Squad, received information that two men and a woman had hired rooms in a tenement-house in South Brooklyn, near Green Wood Cemetery, and that they had a little boy, about four years old, answering the description of Charlie Ross, who was never allowed to leave the rooms or play with any of the neighbors' children. Capt. Irving, with a force of his men, made a descent on the house and arrested the parties. But on Mrs. Ross' brother arriving, it was found that the child was not Charlie, although the likeness was very great.

About this time Superintendent Walling found that Mrs. Mosher and her family had returned to this City. Her residence was watched night and day by detectives in the hope of Mosher returning there, but he did not show up.

### PLANS LAID FOR MOSHER'S CAPTURE.

The usual haunts of the two men in the City were watched. A constant eye was kept on different drinking saloons along the river front and elsewhere. A detective obtained a place as attendant in an eating saloon where Mosher occasionally ate his meals, and officers were posted in a lager-beer saloon which commanded a view of the premises of a notorious receiver of stolen goods named Levy, in Baxter street, where Mosher usually disposed of his plunder. On several occasions the officers were hot on the track of the criminals. They learned that Mosher and Douglass, with the superstition common among thieves, frequently called on Mme. Morrow, at No. 134 East Houston street, to have their fortunes told. After the abduction of Charlie Ross they came there and were assured that a bright and happy future awaited them, and that they would finally die prosperous and rich men. The prophecy proved fallacious. A watch was kept on Mme. Morrow's place, but the men did not come back. On another occasion the officers entered a suspected saloon to find that the men had left there only an hour before. Some foolish questions asked a bar-tender in one of these places had the effect of notifying Mosher and Douglass that Superintendent Walling was looking for them, and they wrote several letters to Mr. Ross, saying they would kill Charlie if the money was not paid at once. Mr. Ross grew alarmed, and came from Philadelphia to see Superintendent Walling, who soon convinced him that the knowledge possessed by the kidnappers that he knew who they were, and was searching for them, would of itself prevent them from offering any violence to little Charlie. From that time up to yesterday morning nothing was heard by Superintendent Walling, or any of his officers, regarding Mosher or Douglass.

### THE NEWS OF THE SHOOTING OF THE TWO MEN AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

Yesterday morning Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from Justice Church, at Bay Ridge, to the effect that two men named Mosher and Douglass had been shot and killed attempting a burglary, and that one confessed they were the abductors of Charlie Ross, and that Superintendent Walling was searching for them. Superintendent Walling telegraphed in reply that they were the men he was looking for, and that he would send a detective to identify them.

Detective Silleck was at once dispatched to Bay Ridge and identified the bodies of Mosher and Douglass. He was proceeding to search the bodies, which had not been disturbed, when he was prevented by the constable, who refused to allow him to do so, the Coroner not having arrived. By this valuable time, and perhaps a clue to the whereabouts of the boy, were lost, and Detective Silleck was compelled to return to this City to report. Superintendent Walling at once ordered him back to Bay Ridge to examine the kit of burglars' tools found in the boat, and to see whether the boat is one which was stolen from Bridgeport, Conn., about a month ago, and to procure copies of any papers which might be found on the persons of the dead burglars.

The Superintendent then telegraphed to Capt. Heins to come on from Philadelphia. Capt. Heins arrived by the 5 o'clock train yesterday evening, and had a long conference with the Superintendent. A dispatch was sent to Chief Jones requesting all the witnesses in Philadelphia who could identify the two men as the kidnappers to be sent on here forthwith. At 8 o'clock a reply was received from Chief Kennard Jones that Mr. Frank Lewis, with witnesses, was en route for this City.

## THE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

EXCITEMENT OCCASIONED BY THE REPORT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE ROSS ABDUCTORS—WHAT IS KNOWN OF MOSHER AND DOUGLASS, ALIAS CLARK, BY THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The news of the discovery of the abductors of Charlie Ross caused the most intense excitement in this city, and every report was seized upon by the public with avidity. Although Clark's confession was at first doubted, it will be of great use, and probably eventually effect the recovery of the child. There is every reason to believe that this last testimony in the complicated case is not only valuable, but affords a definite clue to the kidnappers. Intelligence was first received here from Superintendent Walling, of New-York; and the facts in the affair were subsequently obtained from those officers in this city who have been cognizant of the movements made. The New-York detectives were accompanied in their search by Officer Wood, and his statement in reference to the identity of the dead burglars is valuable. It is declared that in the latter part of July, Walling sent an officer here to communicate with our Police authorities, and then it became certain that Mosher and Douglass, alias Clark, had been connected with the abduction. Since that time New-York and Philadelphia detectives have been working in harmony to find the two men. During investigations it was discovered that Mosher had been living on Monroe street, above Second, under the name of William Henderson. He rented a house and had it about a year. Clark lived with him, and a part of the time the third story was rented out to other parties. Mosher and Clark were, to all appearances, peddlers. They owned a horse and wagon, and drove about the city selling things. Mosher was known as a professional thief, and about eighteen months ago escaped from a New-Jersey jail where he was awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. He had been committed under the name of William Johnson. Clark was formerly a car driver on the Greenpoint, Long Island, cars, and was there known by his real name of Joseph Douglass. The two men disappeared from the Monroe street house immediately after the abduction of the child, but Mrs. Mosher remained in the house until the 19th or 20th of July.

It is supposed that after placing the child beyond reach, Mosher returned to the city, and the detectives have no doubt whatever that he was the author of the anonymous letters which were sent to Mr. Ross, father of the child. At this time, however, Mosher was not suspected, and it was not until some time afterward that Superintendent Walling became thoroughly convinced that Mosher and Clark were the abductors.

About the first of July the child was taken to New-York in the wagon with which they did their peddling. Detective Wood, of the Municipal Bureau in this city, states that he has always believed that there were four men concerned in the affair. He knew of these two, but not the others. The efforts of the Police have been wholly directed to locating this gang of four men; but of these two Mosher and Clark, particularly. The first information received was to the effect that the child was stolen by Mosher and Clark, and secreted in some distant place, and the detectives were not certain as to the complicity in the affair of the two other men, but were always sure about these men. There were several reasons for this conviction. First, Mosher and Clark left the city with the horse and wagon immediately after the abduction; and, secondly, they corresponded with the published description of the abductors in almost every particular. The officers also knew that, while there was a reason why Mosher should want to keep out of the way, he having broken out of jail; there was no reason why Clark should secrete himself, except that he had had a hand in the matter. They were told while in New-York that Walling was after them for stealing this child by parties who were "playing double," and finding that out they left New-York, returning occasionally to commit a burglary, and then retreat to some safe place along the Long Island Sound. The officers concluded, as long ago as the 17th of October, that they were on the right track, and Capt. Heins, Chief of the Police force, has long been in possession of information leading him to believe that his efforts were conducted in the proper direction.

It has been impossible to ascertain the purport of the anonymous letters and messages sent to Mr. Ross, or the terms of the contract which the kidnappers are known to have sent to him. The only indication of their contents is to the effect that the child is safe, and would be delivered to the parents upon their acquiescence in the stipulated conditions. The contract which these conditions implied, however, cannot be obtained, but it is said they are thoroughly impracticable, and so exorbitant that it would be impossible to comply with them under any circumstances.

## OBITUARY.

### MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

Many hearts in this City will be touched with sorrow at the tidings of the death in London, on Saturday last, of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts. Few persons were better known here, and known for all that is most beautiful in womanly character, for charities without end, for kindness to the poor, especially to the friendless of her own sex, and for an ardor of religious devotion more often found in the Catholic than in the Protestant Church. This she derived by inheritance. Her father, the late Mr. Normand Smith, of Hartford, Conn., was a man noted in his day, even in New-England, for a peculiar saintliness of character. This descended to his daughter, deriving a new charm from being associated with womanly grace. This devout spirit she never laid aside, even when living more in the world and exposed to its flatteries and its fascinations. Possessed of large wealth, and enjoying the highest social position, she yet found her chief delight in exercises of devotion. By her personal influence a meeting of those of her own sex was sustained for many years in the lecture-room of the Broadway Tabernacle, and there every week she addressed her sisters with the most persuasive feminine eloquence.

But this fervor of spirit did not exhaust itself in mere mystical devotion, but led to the most practical benevolence. Few could be more active in every form of charity. She was constant in her visits to the homes of the poor, and often knelt by the bed of suffering in prayer for the sick and the dying while her liberal purse relieved their temporal wants. It was chiefly by her efforts that there was opened on Washington square a Home for Young Women, designed to afford a shelter for girls who are learning trades or studying in public institutions; and also a house in Irving place for providing work for poor women. To both these houses she was a constant visitor, and filled their rooms with the sunshine of her presence. She gave counsel to those who were in perplexity, relieved the doubting, and strengthened the weak. Poor girls who were lonely and sad in this great City, away from their country homes, were cheered by her womanly sympathy and her fervent prayers. To all such the tidings which comes across the sea will tell of the death of a friend whom they will long hold in tender and grateful memory.

### ROBERT H. UNDERWOOD.

Doctor Robert H. Underwood, the famous pool-seller, died on Sunday last at his home in Saratoga, from hemorrhage of the lungs. "Doc" Underwood, as he was familiarly called, has been for years one of the most prominent and interesting characters on the American turf, and, apart from his ability as a pool-seller, his ready wit and the rich fund of racing lore of which he was possessed made him a centre of attraction in sporting circles. Robert H. Underwood was born at Dublin about the year 1824, and consequently was in the vicinity of fifty years of age at the time of his death. He was an adept in veterinary practice, and early became familiar with the affairs of the British turf. In 1851 or 1852 he came to New-York with the intention of practicing as a veterinary surgeon, but as there were many surgeons of large practice and extensive reputations already here he did not find employment for his talents, and was advised to try his fortunes in the blue-grass region of Kentucky. He accordingly went to Lexington, and soon found practice. Shortly after this he opened a small stable, and, combining veterinary practice with the training and breaking of trotting colts, he established a good business. This continued until the year 1855. At this time auction pool-selling was unknown. Mr. H. P. McGrath instituted a form of pool-selling at his club-house in New-Orleans in the following manner: The money of the backers of the several horses was placed in an envelope which was delivered to the winner after the race, but no commission was charged. On going to Lexington, Mr. McGrath gave Dr. Underwood a plan for the sale of pools, and the Doctor acted upon the idea, and immediately began business on the Lexington Course. It took with the Kentucky turfmen, and afterward this form of betting became very popular throughout the country. Showing an aptitude for the peculiar vocation, Underwood became prominent. At the breaking out of the war the Southern race horses were locked out, and many of them came North. In 1862 John L. Cassidy, who became famous in turf literature under the *nom de plume* of "Larkin," determined to give the horses employment, and commenced a series of meetings, beginning at Philadelphia in the same year. Dr. Underwood came with him as pool-seller, and thus made his début in the North. The second meeting was held at the Union track, July 4, 1862, and the admission was but twenty-five cents. The third meeting was held shortly afterward at the old Saugus track, in the vicinity of Boston, then under the management of the late Dan Robbins. The following year Dr. Underwood appeared at Paterson as pool-seller for the Passaic Agricultural Society, and associated with him, as clerk and cashier, James McGowan, and the firm continued until last year. From 1863 up to the time of his death Dr. Underwood made a large amount of money in commissions, but in the last few years he was unprovident in his mode of living, and he leaves his wife and child in poor circumstances. He sold pools at the late race-meeting at New-Orleans, and returned to Saratoga on Saturday last, and died the following day.

## A MESSENGER ROBBED.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—A messenger of Bradley & Metcalf's shoe house went to the Milwaukee National Bank about 10 o'clock this morning, and drew $1,300 to pay the employes. As he was coming down the steps a man threw pepper into his eyes, grabbed the money, and escaped. He has not been arrested.

## MURDER AND ROBBERY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—The body of Augustin Paradis, an elderly bachelor of St. Marie, missing for some time past, has been found. The supposition previously formed, that he had been murdered, appears well founded, as his body was discovered in the cellar of his own house, which had been robbed and bore the marks of violence.

## THE MIXED SCHOOL QUESTION—AN ILLUSTRATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—This morning an effort was made to introduce five or six colored girls as pupils into the girls upper high school which resulted in the withdrawal of over fifty of the graduating class. This is the first attempt that has been made to place negroes in this school.

# THE WASHINGTON SEASON.

## SOCIAL TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

METROPOLITAN HOTELS AND THEIR LACK OF COMFORT—PEOPLE WHO LIVE AT HOME—A NEW-YORK GAMBLER PREPARING TO ACCOMMODATE THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS—BOURBON ANTICIPATIONS.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1874.

Had Sancho Panza lived in these days, would he not have amended his often-quoted saying, "Blessed be the man who invented sleep," by adding "and thrice blessed be the inventor of sleeping cars!" One can retire to rest at Jersey City, or at Richmond, Va., or at Wheeling, West Va., or at Harrisburg, Penn., and journey onward through Dreamland, to awaken in the morning near Pennsylvania avenue. Not only is this a saving of time, especially to those already familiar with the routes traversed, but the traveler is freed from the daylight annoyances of ticket-demanding conductors, baggage-express men, and peripatetic vendors of stale fruit, old novels, petrified sandwiches, or ivory toys. Commend me to sleeping cars as the most enjoyable means of rapid transit, and may Pullman be immortalized in enduring marble or bronze! How some of the old Solons who used to be a week or more in journeying from New-York here, when the Federal City was first made the seat of national Government, would enjoy a nocturnal trip in a "Pullman sleeper."

METROPOLITAN HOTELS.

The improved condition of the avenues, streets, and public reservations here, *coûte qu'il coûte*, makes a most favorable impression upon a visitor who remembers the disgraceful appearance of the national metropolis five years since. Would that a corresponding improvement in hotel accommodations could be chronicled; that a sojourner could say, in the words of *Sir John Falstaff*, "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn." But there is little ease, and less real comfort, to be found in a Washington hotel, where everything is sacrificed for show. The halls, parlors, and dining-rooms are gaudily painted in fresco, gilded and upholstered, but the small bed-rooms higher up, are almost invariably furnished with a hard bed of diminutive size, a rickety bureau, two or three decrepit chairs, a small wash-stand, a cracked wash-bowl, a little pitcher half filled with tinted water, and a mere apology for a towel. By way of consolation, the comfortless wanderer can gaze at the stunning jewelry of the "gentlemanly proprietor and his accomplished clerks," and then with a resigned air pay weekly bills which equal those of the Southern landlords, when Confederate money was worth in gold about one-quarter of the value printed on its face.

HOME COMFORTS.

The lack of comfort at the hotels has prompted one-third of the Senators and quite a number of Representatives to keep house here during the session. A large number of judicial, departmental, army, and navy officials have erected residences during the past ten years, and many of the Congressmen own the houses in which they reside. The most expensive of these congressional domiciles is that erected last year by Senator Stewart, in the newly-laid-out northern part of the city. It is a tall, pretentious affair, which has been named "the Pagoda," although there is nothing about it to remind one of the Chinese school of architecture. On the contrary, it is Teutonic, Flemish, mediæval, and barbaric on the outside, with an interior very like the cabin of a Fall River steam-boat. This gingerbread style of architecture has become too common here since the erection of a shop for stamping ornamental work from sheet zinc, which is nailed around doors and windows, and then painted to imitate stone. Very different are the substantial brick and stone mansions of W. W. Corcoran, George W. Riggs, Senators Morrill and Edmunds, of Vermont, and of Ex-Senator Morgan, where Secretary Fish resides.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

It was the intention of those who founded and laid out the city to donate a square to every foreign power having diplomatic relations with our Government for the erection of a Legation. A square was given to Portugal, but objections were made in Congress, and the deed of gift was recalled. A few years since, the German Empire purchased two adjacent houses on Fifteenth street, and last year the fronts were made uniform. But it was reserved to Great Britain to be the first to erect a Legation here worthy of her position in the family of nations. It faces on Connecticut avenue, and is constructed of brick and stone. The grand dimensions (as the architect says) are 116 by 104 feet, but much of this area is covered with a *porte cochere*, bay windows, porches, and a projecting ball-room. The building is not high, there being but a basement, two stories, and a mansard story. There are drawing, dining, dancing, and reception rooms, a spacious staircase, offices, and audience halls, and such cosy, comfortable bed-rooms. If the rank of the British representative here is increased, the building is suitable for an Embassy, and there are ample accommodations for the Secretaries of Legation, attachés, and clerks. Of course, there are to be the royal arms over the main entrance, with "the lion and the unicorn, a-fightin' for the crown."

Lady Thornton is detained in England by the state of her health, so the "house-warming" which was expected will hardly come off until next Winter. Indeed, Sir Edward has been rather prematurely forced to inhabit a portion of the new building before it was really ready for occupancy, by the landlord of the house which has been used as the British Legation for some years past. It is given as a reason that this last-mentioned building has been purchased by one of the New-York sporting men, who intends to make it a fashionable club-house, similar to the one which he owns at Long Branch. In *ante-bellum* times there were several of these aristocratic gambling hells here, where many of the leading Senators and Representatives used to unblushingly "fight the tiger." But under the martial rule, between 1861 and 1866, they were so raided upon by the provost guards that their proprietors were forced to abandon their pursuit. Perhaps the advent of a larger number of Democratic Congressmen has prompted this desire to cater to old tastes, as we see the jewelers on Pennsylvania avenue again displaying in their shop windows those ponderous gold-headed canes, without which no Southern gentleman enters political life or wages political warfare.

REVOLUTIONS OF FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

Like the devoted adherents of the house of Stuart, the old Democratic leaders are confident that the Democratic party "will enjoy its ain again." Some have found their way back into Congress, and others will be there after the 4th of March next; but they find it difficult to accept the situation. I was forcibly struck, on the day after my arrival, by seeing at dinner in the ordinary of Willard's Hotel, seated at adjacent tables, Ex-Senator Clingman, (white,) of North Carolina, and Senator-expectant Pinchback, (colored,) of Louisiana. There are several colored members in the House of Representatives, and after the 4th of March next there will be a colored Senator—Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi, who was a slave until liberated in 1865.

The most amusing type of the relics of the Confederacy here are the heroic warriors of the Dugald Dalgetty stamp, "who never set a squadron in the field," but figured as clerks at Richmond, or as deputy assistant requisition-signers at some safe head-quarters. They now seek clerkships in the departments here, or would like to be appointed to the Consulships at Rurhampooter or North Cronstadt; but, meanwhile, they are not above copying documents at ten cents per page, or hunting up facts for speech-making Congressmen in the library.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Marked attentions have been shown during the week drawing to a close to Hon. William E. Forster, Sir Fowell Buxton, and Prof. Bonamy Price. The President has not only entertained them at the White House, but he attended a dinner party given them by George Bancroft, and would have accepted an invitation to another given them by Vice President Wilson had he not previously invited the Cabinet to dine with him. Other dinner parties have been given these good friends of ours in the dark days of the war by Secretary Fish and by Senator Schurz.

A VETERAN PUBLICIST.

George Bancroft, having taken up his residence here, has been elected a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in the place of Gen. Sherman, who has removed to St. Louis. Mr. Bancroft is now seventy-four years of age, but very active, and his brilliant mental powers are unimpaired by age. He has bought and fitted up the house on H street recently owned by Ex-Senator Harlan, where he is diligently engaged in closing his History of the United States down to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He rises at 6, lights his fire, and works until summoned to breakfast at 8. After breakfast he resumes his labors until 1, when he stops for the day, and usually takes a ride on horseback, followed by a "constitutional" walk of two or three miles. The evenings he devotes to social enjoyment.

Mr. Bancroft entered public life in 1838, when he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston by President Van Buren, and he resided here from March, 1845, until September, 1846, as Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. He then went to London as Minister Plenipotentiary, serving until August, 1849. In May, 1867, President Johnson appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, and he served until he resigned last year, to be succeeded by his nephew, J. C. Bancroft Davis, the present Minister.

SOCIETY MOVEMENTS.

The fashionable waters have not as yet been troubled. There were some festivities when Col. Frederick Grant brought his bride home. Mesdames Fish, Williams, and Robeson "receive" on Wednesdays, and the young people have several organizations for dancing the German. Gentlemen's dinner-parties are given, but to enumerate the guests would be like repeating over and over again a dozen names from the "Congressional Directory." A "Centennial tea-party" at the Capitol next week will probably enable Miss Risley-Seward and her co-workers to raise a respectable donation for the Philadelphia exhibition, and the New England Society is to have a "sociable" on the anniversary of the Pilgrim Landing on Plymouth Rock.

After the Christmas holidays, when the hotel-inhabiting Congressmen bring their wives and daughters here, when our resident belles display their new toilets, and when *la crême de la crême* of our principal cities is elbowed by the lobby, by contractors, and by shoddy, there will be more to chronicle. *Au revoir.*

ENOCH EASEL.

## DRY DOCKS AND SHIP YARDS.

A PARTIAL REVIVAL OF BUSINESS SINCE DEC. 1—THE WORK AT THE PRINCIPAL YARDS DURING THE WEEK.

The past week has witnessed a partial revival of business at the South street dry docks and ship yards. More ships and barks have been docked during the last eight days than in any fortnight in the month of November, and the prospect for the remainder of the year is considered more than ordinarily favorable. In addition to the usual sources of business, the arrival of a number of new ships, for metaling, painting, &c., has furnished employment to a number of workmen who would otherwise have remained idle. The effect has been to encourage the dock owners and shipwrights, and with anything like a favorable condition of trade during the Winter this branch of the business of the port will weather the dull times between New-Year's and Spring in excellent condition. In marine stores comparatively little is doing at present, the demand being mainly confined to the immediate requirements of shipwrights. Spirits of turpentine closed on Saturday at 33½ and 34 cents. Resin is largely nominal, the latest quotations being $2 15 and $2 25 for common to good strained. Pitch is in moderate demand at $2 37½ for City. Copper—New sheathing is offered at 28 cents, and yellow metal, new sheathing, and bronze at 21 to 22 cents per pound. Sales of Manila cordage are reported at 15 and 16 cents. Tarred Manila is quoted at 14½ cents, and New-Zealand cordage at 11½ and 12½ cents. Russia bolt rope is steady at 17 cents.

The following is a summary of the business at the principal docks and ship-yards during the week ending Dec. 12, with the returns for yesterday (Monday:)

At the Screw Docks, the pilot-boat J. W. Ellwell has been painted; the pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, remetaled; the brig Sarah B., (British,) 348 tons, remetaled; the schooner A. L. Putnam, 122 tons, painted; the schooner Anson Stenson, copper, painted; the bark Mary Celeste, 288 tons, Rio Janeiro, stripped, calked, and coppered; a pilot-boat, painted and remetaled; the bark American Lloyds, 510 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled.

At the Balance Dry Docks, the ship Alexander, 1,030 tons, has been stripped, calked, and remetaled; the bark Georgietta, 485 tons, (new,) metaled; the ship Elcano, 1,228 tons, patched; and the ship Richard McManus, 823 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled. The steamer Leo, 923 tons, of Murray, Ferris & Co.'s Savannah Line, has also been repaired.

At the Sectional Dry Docks, the ship Alexander Marshal, 1,507 tons, has been remetaled; the steamer Sylvan Grove, of the Harlem Navigation Company's Line, repaired (new bow); the ship Criterion metaled; the brig W. Mallory, Jr., 329 tons, patched; the ship Freedom, of Glasgow, 932 tons, metaled; the ship Rosewelt metaled; the ship Leonard, 857 tons, repaired (new shoe); the bark Lincoln, 636 tons, metaled.

Roosevelt & Griffiths, No. 254 South street, have repaired the barks Ukraine, 700 tons, and Moro Castle, 400 tons. They have completed the bark C. L. Taylor, (new,) 565 tons, repaired the schooner Evaline, and stripped, calked, and remetaled the ship American Lloyds.

C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, have metaled the ship Rosewelt, stripped, calked, and remetaled the ship Richard McManus, stripped, calked, coppered, and repaired the bark Fairy Bell, 641 tons; examined for repairs the ship Elcano, recalked the ship Caselda, 922 tons, raised metal on the bark Rosetta McNeil, and stepped new mast in the same, examined the steamer Carondelet for repairs, and examined and executed repairs on a number of other vessels at different points in the harbor.

## FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED AT PREAKNESS.

A very distressing accident happened on Sunday evening in the village of Preakness, not far from the City of Paterson, by which four young girls and one boy were drowned. The unfortunate victims were children of John Dotteridge, the proprietor of a large dairy at Preakness, and their ages were respectively sixteen, thirteen, eight, and six years. Almost directly in front of the house occupied by Mr. Dotteridge is a large pond, which Sunday evening was covered with a coating of ice perhaps an inch thick. The children at dusk drew their hand-sleigh upon the pond, and the three youngest of the girls got into it, while the eldest and her brother pushed them along. They had not gone far out upon the pond before the ice gave way, and all were precipitated into the water. Their shrieks attracted the attention of their mother, who frantically ran to the neighbors for assistance. Before aid could be procured, however, all had been drowned. Search was at once instituted for the remains, and the pond was dragged several times without result. Yesterday morning the labors of the brave men who had worked all night in the biting cold were rewarded by the recovery of all the bodies. They were removed to the house, and an inquest will be had. The affair has cast a gloom over the whole country in the vicinity of Preakness.

## DARING STREET ROBBERY.

John Kelly, a powerful-looking Roosevelt street thief, was placed at the bar of the General Sessions Court yesterday, charged with highway robbery. It appeared that at 7 o'clock in the evening, John J. O'Keeffe was walking in Mulberry street, near Canal, when he was attacked by a gang of desperadoes, of whom the prisoner was one. O'Keeffe was thrown down and rendered unconscious, and, on recovering himself, found that he had been robbed of his watch-chain, valued at $35. In the absence of material testimony for the prosecution, District Attorney Nolan accepted the plea of larceny from the person in the night-time, and Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to seven years in State Prison, at hard labor.

## A STEAM-SHIP IN DANGER.

THE GERMAN STEAMER AUGUST ANDRE AGROUND IN THE LOWER BAY—GRAVE FEARS FOR HER SAFETY.

The steam-ship August Andre, from Antwerp for this port, went ashore on Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., at Romer Shoals, situated in the Lower Bay, midway between Sandy Hook and Coney Island. The vessel was hard aground and in a precarious position up to a late hour last night, and it was feared that if the wind, then blowing north-west, should change to north-east, she would be seriously damaged, if she was not totally wrecked, by the heavy seas which would break on her from seaward. The Coast Wrecking Company, which was apprised of the accident early yesterday morning, immediately sent out the steamer Relief, under the command of Capt. Wolcott, and fully equipped with the necessary appliances for saving life and cargo, to the distressed ship. The wreckers were unable to render much aid on account of the rough weather, but kept close in her neighborhood during the day and night, hoping that the weather would moderate sufficiently to allow them to extend a helping hand. At one time the stress of weather was so great that the Wrecking Company's steamer was obliged to take shelter inside the Horseshoe.

The ship was loaded with a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of about 800 tons of sugar, a quantity of iron, and other articles such as are imported to this country from Antwerp. There were also some passengers on board, among whom were a number of Catholic Sisters of Charity. The latter, together with other passengers, have been taken from the ship, and have gone to their places of destination in this City. A small portion of the ship's cargo, the coast wreckers say, was thrown overboard, with the hope that she might be thus got afloat, but the sacrifice was unavailing. It was believed last night that she would have to be lightened before she could be got off shore, but there were no fears of her safety, as she is a new and stanch vessel, unless, as has been stated, the wind should change to a stiff north-easter. No fault is attached to the officers of the vessel for the unlucky accident, as the darkness of the night was intense, and it is supposed that she had got outside of the channel when she struck on the shoals. She was consigned to Funch, Edye & Co., and Mr. Edye was aboard the vessel nearly all day yesterday exerting himself to secure her eventual safety. The steamer had a licensed pilot on board when she struck, and the accident will be made the subject of an inquiry by the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

## THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AT DELMONICO'S LAST EVENING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—HON. ELLIOT C. COWDIN'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.

The annual meeting of the New-England Society was held at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, last evening. There was a fair attendance of the members, among whom were Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Clark Bell, Major Bundy, D. P. Appleton, E. C. Cowdin, and others. At 7:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Bailey, and Hon. W. H. Webb was chosen Chairman. The minutes of the last annual and special meetings were read and approved, and Hon. I. H. Bailey President of the society made his report, which was substantially as follows: During the year the number of members added to the society was 78; those who died, 19; increase, 59; 876 are life members, 209 annual members. The necrological record embraces the following names: Edward Gilbert, W. Eugene Kimball, John G. Vose, Thomas Christy, Francis H. Abbott, William Allen, Isaac Green Peartus, Alfred Lockwood, Henry Grinnell, Edward F. Corey, Joseph Battell, W. F. Gilley, Philetus H. Holt, Edward W. Fish, Jeremiah Lothrop, Thomas Denny, E. Dustin Ruggles, Jonathan Sturges, and Edward P. Cowles. The report referred briefly, then, to each of the deceased, and the positions they held in the City. And in speaking of the late Thomas Denny Mr. Bailey said that he found time amid the occupation of an extensive business to cheer the afflicted and relieve the needy. His heart was as "prompt to the call of kindness as the Summer wind to come in at the flung-up window." Referring to the late Jonathan Sturges, the President said that the memorials of his worth yet lingered in our ears, and it was fitting praise of him to say that no word of eulogy that was spoken of him was in excess of his deserving.

The report then gave an analysis of the Treasurer's report, which showed that the income of the society for 1874 had been: From members, $3,969; from interest, $2,211; making a total of $6,180. Paid to 150 persons by the Charity Committee, $2,933 50; to widows of deceased members, $510; expenses, $1,157 10. Total, $4,600 60; and added to permanent fund, $1,579 40.

The President's report concluded with the remark that, as the last ladies' reception had been such a success, there could be no question as to the expediency of the annual continuation of the agreeable social reunion. This report was approved and accepted, as were also the Treasurer's and Charity Committee's reports, which were next read.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Isaac H. Bailey; First Vice President, William Borden; Second Vice President, Daniel F. Appleton; Directors for four years, Samuel S. Constant, Henry M. Taber, William A. Camp, John T. Denny; Treasurer, Luther B. Wyman; Secretary, L. P. Hubbard.

Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin then submitted a testimonial of the society's esteem for the memory of the late Charles Sumner, in accordance with a formal vote at the recent special meeting. Mr. Cowdin remarked that it had been his privilege to know Mr. Sumner from boyhood, and to witness those rare qualities which had given him an exalted place among the most eminent characters of our times. In the protracted struggle for the emancipation of the colored race, Mr. Sumner was a conspicuous leader, and for his labors and achievements in that perilous task he would be the longest, as he was now, the most widely known. During a public service of a quarter of a century he largely contributed to the successful accomplishment of the memorable event which would render the last half of our first centennial famous till the pillars of the Union crumble to dust. Mr. Sumner had become distinguished in Massachusetts and even in New-England as a writer and an orator before he was elected to that position in the national councils where he won world-wide fame. Indeed, his oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in 1845, and his speech against the admission of Texas as a slave State, delivered the same year; his speech on the Anti-Slavery Duties of the Whig Party, made in 1846, and the address on the "War System of the Commonwealth of Nations," in 1849, took rank among the most able and eloquent of his oratorial efforts. The speaker referred to the extraordinary circumstances which attended Mr. Sumner's first election to the United States Senate. After his election, when some friends expressed to him their fears that the pro-slavery Democracy would not allow him to take his seat in the Senate because of his abolition opinions, he promptly replied: "I give myself no uneasiness on that point while I have the broad seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as my passport." Many months passed away after Mr. Sumner reached Washington before he opened his lips in behalf of the great cause which had sent him thither. Senators Seward and Chase had spoken and aroused the anger of the slavery propagandists. But Sumner was silent. His friends were anxious. They knew that he had prepared a speech against the Fugitive Slave law. He bided his time, and the opportune moment at length came. He seized it, and moved the repeal of the odious statute. Then, for three hours he held the Senate Chamber—crowded to its utmost capacity—spell-bound with one of the most able, learned, and eloquent speeches against chattel slavery, and in favor of human rights, which he ever delivered.

Mr. Cowdin next referred to the late Mr. Sumner's scholastic attainments, which, he said, in richness and variety resembled the literary stores of Lord Brougham. As an orator Mr. Sumner was the equal of the most accomplished of his Senatorial compeers, Rufus Choate. Mr. Sumner, in the estimation of the majority of his fellow-citizens, was not regarded as the equal of Mr. Webster as a statesman; though it would hardly be disputed that in the far future Sumner will be the longest remembered, mainly for the reason that in the forum Webster discussed material interests—money, its value and its uses; while Sumner dealt with moral issues—the higher theme of man, his dignity and his rights. Sumner's statesmanship looked always to the honor and true glory of his whole country, and the elevation and well-being of all its people. He was more of a statesman than a politician, and preferred to furnish his party with ideas rather than to lead it in the ordinary contests of the elections or even in the Senate. Mr. Sumner was a man of the loftiest courage. Amid the severest trials he never faltered. Among the most prominent of his characteristics were fidelity to convictions, tenacity of purpose, and unfaltering faith in the triumph of the right. A radical reformer, he followed ideas straight to their logical results. This usually kept him in advance of his political associates, rendering him a pioneer of his party rather than one of its regular leaders. He was pre-eminently honest and incorruptible. In all things he was the very soul of integrity and honor. With the exception of President Lincoln, probably no man had died in this country whose fall was so generally regarded as a national bereavement.

## ARKANSAS POLITICS.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 14.—The Governor to-day signed an act forbidding State officers from receiving levee bonds in payment of State taxes; also a memorial to Congress asking for the repeal of the tax on leaf tobacco.

# CONGRESS.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD COURT ACT.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' CLAIMS ADMITTED UNDER IT—CIVIL RIGHTS IN INDIANA SCHOOLS—THE TARIFF AMENDMENT BILL—THE NEW SCHEME FOR GOVERNING THE DISTRICT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the Senate today there was a very large number of bills introduced, among them one by Mr. Conkling amending the act creating the court for the distribution of the Geneva award. The proposed amendment is to repeal that portion of the twelfth section which excludes the claims of insurance companies, except for the excess of losses over premiums or other gains on war risks. It also gives to insurance companies excluded by this section the same time to present and prove their claims they would have had but for the clause excluding them.

THE COLORED CHILDREN AND THE INDIANA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana excluding colored children from the public schools of the State, came before the Senate to-day, on a petition of colored men from that State, addressed to the Senate and House, presented by Mr. Morton. This petition recites the facts in the case, claims that the action of the court is in violation of recent amendments to the Constitution, and therefore asks that the proper officer of the Government "be directed to sue out a writ of error from the decision of the State Court to the Supreme Court of the United States." Subsequently Mr. Morton presented a joint resolution directing the Attorney General to sue out such writ of error, at the expense of the Government, the petitioners in the case not being able to bear the costs of such writ. The reason assigned for the Government taking charge of the case is that grave public questions are involved therein.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

Messrs. F. and J. Rives have apparently given up all hope of again holding the contract for printing the debates of Congress, and have now petitioned that body to make appropriation for the purchase of the building and material lately used by them in the publication of the *Globe*.

THE "LITTLE TARRIF BILL."

The bill to amend the Customs and Internal Revenue laws, known as the "Little Tariff bill," which comes over from last session, was taken up in the Senate to-day on motion of Mr. Sherman, and the new conference asked for by the House last session granted. Messrs. Sherman, Frelinghuysen and Cooper were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate. The members of the House conference, appointed on the 21st of June last, are Messrs. Maynard, Starkweather and Beck.

THE BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Most of the session of the Senate was consumed in reading the voluminous bill for the better government of the District of Columbia, reported from the Select Committee on Monday last. This bill came up to-day as the regular order, but no progress was made beyond the reading, which lasted from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Morrill will have it before the Senate again to-morrow, when the views of Senators will be ascertained by the debate. There is a feeling that the bill is too long, and an indisposition to master its details which may interfere with early action on the subject.

## SENATE.

Senator Fenton, of New-York, having reached Washington yesterday, occupied his seat in the Senate to-day.

THE INDIANA COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a memorial of the colored men of Indiana, protesting against the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State, claiming that by the force of that decision they are deprived of the rights of citizenship and their children of the benefits of an education, and asking that the proper law officer of the Government be directed to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

He subsequently submitted a long preamble and resolution, setting forth the facts in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, excluding colored children from the common schools of that State, claiming that it is in violation of the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and alleging that the petitioners are unable to bear the costs of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, as great public questions are involved, directing the Attorney General, at the expense of the General Government, to take a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana to the Supreme Court of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL AND THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of the Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, asking the repeal of the clause which excludes the company from sharing in the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE GREAT KANAWHA WATER ROUTE.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, introduced a bill making appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, in the State of West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS IN THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds, which provides for an appropriation of $50,000 to enable him to distribute seeds to the portions of the country which have suffered from grasshopper ravages during the past Summer.

THE LATE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE BUILDING.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a memorial of F. and J. Rives, publishers of the late *Congressional Globe*, asking Congress to purchase their building and materials. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, introduced a bill amendatory of the act granting pensions, so as to remove the liability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since enlisted in the army of the United States and become disabled. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide for the government of and to promote the civilization of the Indians. This is a duplicate of the bill recently introduced by Mr. Averill in the House of Representatives. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the fourteenth section of the Judiciary act of 1787. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE KING OF HAWAII.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, to take measures for the proper notice of the presence at the national capital of his Majesty, Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands. Agreed to.

THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the bill to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws and for other purposes, which was postponed last session till the first Monday in December. It will be remembered that the House of Representatives disagreed from the report of the Conference Committee on this bill at the last session, and asked for a further conference, pending which request a motion in the Senate to postpone the bill as above mentioned was agreed to. The bill having been taken up to-day, Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the House. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, Frelinghuysen, and Cooper members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

HOMESTEAD SETTLERS IN THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill providing that settlers who left their lands on account of the ravages of grasshoppers, shall not be deprived of their rights to such land, and authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office to modify the Homestead law in their favor. The provisions of the bill are also made applicable to settlers who may be compelled to leave their land for the same cause next year.

The bill passed.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, introduced a bill to refer to the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States for determination the rights of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company under the existing laws. He said as a bill of a similar nature had been already reported to the Senate, he would not ask to have this referred, but gave notice that when the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wright) should call up the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, on Friday next, he (Mr. Ingalls) would submit this bill as a substitute.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, introduced a bill explanatory of the act making an appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, declaring that the proviso in the sixth paragraph of that act shall not be held as applying to attorneys and marshals of the United States and their assistants and deputies; nor to the Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and all accounts of said attorneys, marshals, and clerks for mileage and for expenses incurred subsequent to July 1, 1874, shall and may be audited, allowed, and paid at the Treasury Department in the same manner as if said act had been passed. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENECA INDIAN LANDS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, moved that the House bill to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations, and to confirm existing leases, be taken from the calendar and recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Agreed to.

EXCUSED FROM SERVING ON THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

At his own request, Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, was excused from further service on the Committee on Claims.

AUDIT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House resolution to continue the Board of Audit to examine and audit the unfunded or floating debt of the District of Columbia, which was read and laid over, as Mr. Edmunds wished to examine it.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade, of New-York, in favor of a revision and simplification of the Revenue Collection laws.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE GENEVA AWARD.

MR. CONKLING, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under the Geneva award. It proposes to repeal that portion of the twelfth section, which bars the claims of insurance companies, except for the excess of losses over premiums or other gains or war risks, and provides that any insurance claimants excluded by this prohibition shall have the like period of time within which to present and prove their claim as they would have had if not so excluded. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., called up the bill which was reported from the select committee, to frame a new Government for the District of Columbia, and it was read at length. Mr. Morrill said the demand for copies of the bill by those interested was very great, and he moved that 300 extra copies be printed. Agreed to. He then yielded for a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that the bill retain its place on the calendar, and be the unfinished business to-morrow. The chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, to take measures for the reception of King Kalakaua, Messrs. Cameron and McCreery.

The Senate then, at 3:35 o'clock, P. M., adjourned till 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of the States, many bills were introduced and referred.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act for the distribution of the Alabama indemnity award.

THE PRESS GAG-LAW.

Mr. TREMAIN also introduced a bill in relation to indictments for libel in the District of Columbia, which provides that where a libel appears in any newspaper published elsewhere, but circulated in Washington, no indictment shall be found in the District unless the party libeled shall reside therein, and in that case it may be removed to the United States Circuit or District Court for the place where the newspaper is published.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Georgia, introduced a bill for a commission to investigate the political and legal condition of the Southern States.

FREE BANKING AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. FARWELL, of Illinois, introduced a bill for free banking and the resumption of specie payments.

The call of States being completed, the call of States for bills and resolutions for action was proceeded with, beginning at the State of Georgia, where the call was left off last session.

UNSETTLED MAIL CONTRACTS IN THE SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, offered a bill for the settlement of the accounts for carrying the mails in the Southern States prior to 1861, the amount not exceeding $200,000.

On a point made by Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

USE OF TROOPS AND DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS IN ALABAMA.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Alabama, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement as to the number, location, and use of troops in Alabama, and as to the distribution of the provisions authorized by Congress among the destitute people along the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers, Alabama.

The previous question was seconded, and then the Speaker ruled that the points of order made against the resolution by Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio, and Kasson, of Iowa, came too late.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, thereupon moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question.

The motion was rejected; yeas 104, nays 137. The resolution was then adopted.

A MARINE HOSPITAL AT NEW-YORK.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a memorial of the Trustees of the American Seaman's Friend Society, for the erection of a marine hospital at the port of New-York.

THE MILITARY ASYLUM.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, it was ordered that when the Legislative Appropriation bill is under consideration in Committee of the Whole, an amendment may be offered making direct appropriation for the Military Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, instead of having them made through the Auditor's office. He said that by dispensing with the useless official machinery now used, and by making the appropriation direct, an annual expenditure of $100,000 would be saved. He disclaimed any idea of reflecting on the administration of the Military Asylum.

THE PRESS LAW.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, moved to take up for consideration his bill repealing what is known as the press "gag-law" in Washington.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, intimated that all such legislation should come from the appropriate committees.

Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, suggested that the time of the House should not be occupied in this newspaper matter while citizens were being murdered in Mississippi, and while he had a proposition on that subject to bring before the House.

Mr. COX, of New-York, suggested that the Phelps motion should be to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, protested against that. Such a bill should not be passed without his having an opportunity of stating his views. He asked that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House refused to second the previous question on the Phelps motion.

Mr. COX, of New-York, then moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The House also refused to second the previous question on this motion by a vote of 68 to 110.

The bill then, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, was referred to the Judiciary Committee with leave to report at any time.

PAY OF CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, it was ordered that when the Legislative bill is under consideration in the Committee of the Whole various amendments indicated by him may be in order. Among them is the proposition to equalize the pay of committee clerks in the House and Senate, and fix it at $5 a day.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CONSPIRACY.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any official of the Government, or of the District of Columbia, or other persons, have used any means to obstruct the administration of the law in the District, especially with reference to the trial of the so-called "safe burglary conspiracy," with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

Rejected—yeas, 139; nays, 87—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.

Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and investigate and report all the facts relative to the recent troubles in that State, especially in Warren County.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, hoped the House would adopt the resolution. The citizens of Vicksburg, in Warren County, did not shrink from the investigation, but courted it, and were only anxious to have all the facts connected with that transaction exposed to the country.

Mr. MCKEE remarked that it was under the inspiration of the eloquent words of his colleague (Mr. Lamar) in the Sumner obsequies, "My countrymen, know one another and love one another," that he offered the resolution. He (Mr. McKee) knew that they would fall in love with his lamb-like constituents.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, remarked that the troubles at Vicksburg were a local matter.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, inquired of Mr. McKee how he had voted on the proposition to investigate affairs in South Carolina.

Mr. MCKEE replied that there had been no such proposition before the House to-day.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, hoped that the matter would be investigated. A portion of the people thought that the reports of these murders were exaggerated, and if so the fact should be known, but the murder or killing of fifty men should not be called a local affair. It was an affair which ought to be investigated and the guilty ones punished.

Mr. ELDREDGE—Is it any less local than a murder in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania?

Mr. BUTLER—Wherever citizens are murdered, I go in for investigation.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Who prompted these murders?

Mr. BUTLER—No matter who prompted them. Is it any more of a local affair than the safe burglary matter?

Mr. RANDALL—The difference is that we are voting with you in this matter, and that you voted against us in that matter.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—I will vote for this investigation, as I did for the other. The wrongs done in this District in that safe burglary matter are as well known to the gentleman who voted against the investigation as they are to me, and the facts reach and condemn high officials of the Government.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not care whom they condemn. The courts have got that matter before them, and can take care of it.

Mr. BECK—The courts have not got it. The Attorney General has dismissed the case in order that the guilty parties may escape, and he ought to stand impeached to-day.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, suggested, as a substitute for Mr. McKee's resolution, one that the select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States be authorized to visit such points in the South, by subcommittees, as may be deemed proper.

Mr. MCKEE objected to that, because the committee to visit Vicksburg would have quite enough to do there.

Mr. McKee's resolution was then adopted.

CHANGES IN THE RATES OF DUTY BY THE REVISED CODE.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether any, and if so what, changes have been made or ordered to be made in the rate or subject of duties collected at any port of the United States because of any provision of the revision of the United States statutes as passed at the first session of the Forty-third Congress: and if such changes have been made, to report what they are in detail with reference to the section of the revision or law under which such was made, and if any such change of duties has been made or ordered since the revision by a new construction of the law, to communicate to this House a copy of the order or ruling under which the rate was so changed.

KING KALAKAUA.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, the concurrent resolution for a committee on the reception of King Kalakaua was agreed to, and Messrs. Orth, E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Cox, of New-York, were appointed on the part of the House.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Mr. PARSONS, of Ohio, referring to an article in the New-York *Tribune* which reflected on him in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, denied in the broadest manner the insinuation, and said that he had no knowledge that any money or valuable consideration was paid to any member of Congress in that matter. He himself was not a member of the Congress that passed it.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Were you paid any money in connection with it?

Mr. PARSONS—I was.

THE ROLLIN WHITE PATENT AND THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, referring to a report of the remarks of Mr. Hale, of New-York, made the other day on the Rollin White bill, and in which he charged that corrupt expenditures of money had been made by the opponents of that measure, asked Mr. Hale whether he had made such a charge.

Mr. HALE was happy to reiterate every word that he had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to be cross-examined by any member.

Mr. KELLOGG suggested that Mr. Hale ought to ask for a committee of investigation and prove the charge, or else stand before the House and country as having made a libelous charge without any foundation in fact.

A Member—Amen. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE repeated that what he had asserted was susceptible of proof, and that he should take his own time and way of having it proved.

NO SUBSIDIES TO CORPORATIONS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution, that, in the judgment of the House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, or pledges of public credit should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amounts as shall be imperatively required for the public service.

Without action upon it, and leaving it to go over till next Monday, the House at 3:20 P. M. adjourned.

## THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION BY A PROBABLE WITNESS IN THE INVESTIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The disposition of a portion of the Pacific Mail lobby fund was ascertained in the House to-day in a manner unexpected to the members generally, and probably not anticipated beforehand by the witness who made the disclosure. Mr. Richard Parsons, a member from Cleveland, Ohio, was indignant on account of some newspaper statements connecting him with Pacific Mail affairs, and exercising his privilege as a member made a personal explanation. He stated in the most specific terms that he had not paid a dollar of money to any member of Congress to secure the passage of the subsidy bill. He followed, it is true, a somewhat common precedent in the House, of denying that of which he had not been specifically accused. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, asked the privilege of putting a question to Mr. Parsons, which was very politely granted, and he at once made the inquiry whether Mr. Parsons himself received any money for securing the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy. Mr. Parsons, with commendable promptness, considering that the truth must be told sooner or later, replied that he had. It is the prevailing opinion that Mr. Parsons did not improve his own position in this matter by his personal explanation. He was at the time the bill was passed Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, and he had the reputation not only of lobbying for the Pacific Mail subsidy, but of spending some of the money for the Taxes Pacific Railroad. He will claim, of course, that he acted as the attorney of these companies, and that he did nothing more than to engage in legitimate practice; but people of an inquisitive turn of mind are inclined to ask why these companies should retain Mr. Parsons, unless to use his personal influence with members of Congress, or in plain words to lobby for the bill.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

We are glad to learn that the Ways and Means Committee of the House are resuming the investigation of the rotten Pacific Mail subsidy just where they left it at the adjournment of Congress last Summer. This subsidy was one of the most shameless ever authorized by an American Congress. Aside from the general objections to the subsidy system, which apply alike to railroads, steam-ships, and all other corporations, there are special reasons why the Pacific Mail subsidy was reprehensible. The Pacific Mail had notoriously become a stock-jobbing concern. Its chief mission in life has been to furnish one of the favorite foot-balls in Wall street. The subsidy was asked as a stock-gambling scheme. Its varying prospects of success during its pendency before Congress were promptly telegraphed to Wall street, and ballooned or depressed the stock according to circumstances. All this was known to Congress, which, nevertheless, proceeded to vote the enormous subsidy of $500,000 a year for a long term of years. During the discussion of the proposition, there were sufficient indications of corrupt influences at work to have secured its defeat for that reason alone. Since the granting of the subsidy it has become a notorious fact that large amounts of money were used to force its passage. It has been well known all along that a gigantic lobby was permanently located at Washington until the subsidy was finally granted. The Pacific Mail Company set up an elaborate establishment, presided over by one of its own employes. He kept open house, and extended the most extravagant hospitalities to all who could exert any influence in favor of the scheme. It is said female blandishments were added. * * * We have no means of knowing what the committee has already discovered, but the early resumption of the investigation would seem to indicate that it has made decided progress. The testimony heretofore taken has been kept secret, and perhaps it is as well that it should continue so, in order not to reveal to the interested parties the facts already ascertained, and so enable them to act accordingly. It is said, however, that instances of actual bribery of Congressmen have been discovered, and that several members received a $1,000 bill each. If anything like this is ascertained, there are two things which Congress must do promptly: First, to expel any members of the present House who took bribes; and, second, to repeal the act granting the subsidy. Fraud vitiates all contracts; and the right of Congress to repeal the subsidy under such circumstances as are alleged will not be disputed, while the justice of such a course is obvious.

DEPARTURE OF R. B. IRWIN FOR WASHINGTON.

Richard B. Irwin, the lobby agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, who expended $750,000 of the stockholders' money in Washington to secure the passage of the subsidy bill in Congress, left the Hoffman House yesterday morning in company with Sergeant at Arms Ordway. They took the 9:30 A. M. express train, and reached Washington last evening, where Mr. Irwin is to be examined before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning. Mr. Rufus Hatch left for Washington by the night express last evening. It is generally understood that Irwin will make some revelations showing that Mr. Hatch is not altogether so innocent of the subsidy scheme and the means used to secure its success as he pretends to be. Mr. Irwin has also promised to convince Mr. John Roach that he and Mr. Roach know each other very well.

## THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.

OMAHA, Dec. 14.—The Pastors of the city have issued a call to the Eastern churches for aid for the grasshopper sufferers, suggesting that a special collection be taken up Christmas Day for that purpose.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A JOURNEY TO THE NORTH POLE. By JULES VERNE. With 129 illustrations by RIOU. New-York: BRENTANO, No. 33 Union square.

THE FIELD OF ICE. By JULES VERNE. With 126 illustrations. BRENTANO.

The books of marvelous adventures and wondrous stories so freely produced by Jules Verne have made the name of that author widely celebrated among children and young folks generally. His *Forty Leagues Under the Sea* created an immense sensation in the juvenile world, and since then Jules Verne has produced no books which are likely to be more successful than those just imported by Mr. Brentano. The first volume contains the account of the voyage of a ship called the Forward to the North Pole—that unknown region toward which the hearts of adventurous boys and men have so long been turned. The way in which the ship Forward came into existence, and the strange character of her Captain, will enlist the attention of the reader from the outset. The story throughout is maintained in the same vein—one thrilling adventure succeeds another, and there is so close an air of resemblance to the real stories of Arctic adventure that Jules Verne can scarcely be accused of exaggeration. The second volume is a sequel to the first, and narrates the strange adventures which overtook the voyagers after their arrival at their destination. We say their destination, for this party actually discovered the North Pole, unlike many of their less fortunate predecessors. These books are of absorbing interest, and as presents to boys it would be difficult to improve upon them. We understand that Mr. Brentano has purchased the entire edition.

JOHN PAUL'S BOOK. Moral and instructive, consisting of travels, tales, poetry, and like fabrications. By JOHN PAUL, author of "Liffith Lank," "St. Twel'mo," and other works too humorous to mention. With several portraits of the author and other spirited engravings. Hartford, Conn., and Chicago, Ill.: Columbian Book Company. 1874.

We do not quite understand why the author of this book should have withheld his real name from the public, and thereby deprived his posterity of the fame which would belong to them on his account. But we have no wish to be guilty of any breach of confidence, and must therefore be content to consider the work as really the production of a Mr. Paul, although we know that it is not. Certainly Mr. Paul has no occasion to be ashamed of it. A vein of satire runs through many of the chapters, and a full stream of humor through them all. And although written at various times and for equally various purposes, they have been arranged, perhaps with a few emendations or additions, so that, although for the most part complete in themselves, they are made to unite into a tolerably uniform volume. The quaint reasons which Mr. Paul gives his readers for having made the book we shall not quote. To do so would be to do him and his introductory chapter an injustice. They are ingenious, to say the least; they are also forcible, and should be read. It is not often that a book is so well apologized for. We must, however, make the reminder that this volume is published only by subscription, and with that end in view it must be said that both author and publishers have endowed it with all the elements of success. It deserves to have a large and speedy sale. In its 620 pages there is ample material in verse as well as prose for many a half hour's amusement and many a hearty laugh. Since the appearance of the *Adventures of an Amateur Vagabond*, we have not met with a subscription book that has higher claims to popularity among readers both in town and country.

## THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERU NEARLY SUPPRESSED—INTELLIGENCE FROM ECUADOR AND CHILI.

PANAMA, Dec. 5.—According to the latest news by the steamer, which left Callao on the 29th ult., the revolution had not been quelled, though it was expected it would soon be so. The Government has acted in the most energetic manner, and is enthusiastically supported by the people in general. When Señor Pierola and his partisans saw that the steamer Talisman, from which they had landed, was captured by the Peruvian iron-clad Hussead, they took forcible possession of the railroad and occupied the town of Moquagna. This town has been retaken by the Government forces, with the loss of four lives. Pierola and such forces as he could get together, retreated to a place in the vicinity, called Torata. This is described to be a small table land in the centre of a very rugged and mountainous country, having only four passes leading into it. All the passes have been taken possession of by the Government forces, and the Chucrieto Indians have given their aid to watch all the avenues through which an escape could be made.

President Pardo went south on the 20th and was enthusiastically received at Arequipa. The whole of the south, with the exception of Torata, is in complete tranquility, and the capture of Pireola and his partisans will be followed by an immediate cessation of revolutionary plottings. This has been a costly attempt, and the rebels must have expended 1,000,000 soles already. There can hardly be a doubt that the main scheme, after being profoundly studied, proved a failure, and therefore recourse was had to the attempt now been quelled at the south.

The outbreak at Cajamarca on the 14th ult. was quelled at the expense of twenty-three killed and forty wounded. A similar affair at Lambayeque failed from the people's siding with the Government. The Government has over 3,000 men of all arms in the field, and the chances of Señor Pierola are considered very small. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the *montoneros*, or highway robbers, have started up in various places, robbing and setting fire to farm-houses. They even attacked the train on the Oroya Railroad, and injured both the track and the telegraph. When beaten, they generally make for the hills. Lima and Callao are patrolled by guards, consisting of volunteers, chiefly foreigners.

Congress is still in session, and will extend its sittings beyond the legal term by sixty days. It is proposed to establish a national bank with a capital of 50,000,000 of soles, to do all the usual banking business, and the work done by the Treasury in addition. Five millions of soles have been voted for the expenses caused by the Pierola rebellion.

A line of steamers from Callao to China is talked of.

The death of Gen. H. H. Heath, at Lima, on the 14th ult. is much regretted. He for some time edited the first English paper published in Callao.

It appears almost certain that Peru will have a clear case against Chili, for the expenses of the present war, if the decision of the Geneva Tribunal in the Alabama question is to be recognized as a precedent. The matter will naturally require much discussion, although the Chilian press indignantly denies the right to make even complaint in the matter.

ECUADOR.

On the 11th ult. the Government of Ecuador ordered the arrest and trial of the editor of the *Nueva Era*, of Guayaquil, for speaking offensively of the President of the Republic, and expressing an opinion adverse to his re-election.

The Chilian Company, whose steamer Limari came into collision and damaged the Elisa Schmidt, a large German vessel that was proceeding up the river with a cargo for Guayaquil, has been condemned by a court at Guayaquil to pay $60,000 damages.

CHILI.

The Government has applied to Congress for power to raise a foreign loan to produce $9,500,000, of which sum $4,500,000 will be applied to the amortization of the seven per cent. loan of 1867, and $5,000,000 to convert into foreign debt, the bonds to be issued by the Government in payment of Government works. The Government continues to receive from all parts of the country assurances of support. In all the public meetings that have been held, the separation of Church and State was urged on the attention of the Cabinet. This reform will likely be carried next year.

The dispute with Bolivia is settled, and the affair of the Taena in a fair way of adjustment. Relations with Peru and the Argentine Republic are unsatisfactory.

The fact of the Peruvian press urging the Peruvian Government to demand explanations from Chili respecting the Talisman, has excited considerable sensation in the latter country. It was denied that Chili was in any way responsible for the acts of that filibustering steamer.

The expulsion of the Chilian Consul from Mendoza, Argentine Republic, by the authorities of that province, is severely criticised by the press. It is asserted that the said authorities have trampled all treaties under foot by compelling Chilians to enlist, and arbitrarily taking their goods. On the Consul's remonstrating, he was ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours.

The Chilian Government has presented diplomatic demands, from which some satisfaction is expected.

# THOROUGHNESS IN WORK.

## THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The following is a portion of a suggestive speech made by Mr. John Walter, M. P., at a meeting of an educational institute recently held in England:

Of all studies which you can profitably pursue in a place like this, that of English composition and literature is perhaps the foremost. Next to the choice of friends the choice of books exercises, perhaps, the greatest influence over a man's character, and in early life requires the greatest care. I am not proscribing what is called light reading; but I would advise the young of either sex not to lay the foundation of their literary taste in sensational novels and works of that class. I would advise them to build upon a more solid foundation. We have the finest literature in the world, and where good authors are as cheap as bad ones, why not choose the best? It is not with books as with goods which you buy in the shop, where, if a man wants the best article he must consult his pocket to see whether he can afford to pay for it. But here, as in the still higher school of divine knowledge, the prophet's invitation holds good: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." Why not, then, begin with Shakespeare—the foremost name in English literature—to the study of whose matchless works a place is assigned by itself among the classes of this institute? What a store of observation and experience, what a treasury of practical wisdom, what a world of imagination and fancy are comprised within the compass of a few small volumes! What a variety of charaters are reflected in that wondrous mirror! "The work of a correct and regular writer," says Dr. Johnson—no fanatical admirer of our great dramatist—"is a garden accurately formed and diligently planted, varied with shades and scented with flowers; the composition of Shakespeare is a forest, in which oaks extend their branches and pines tower in the air, interspersed sometimes with weeds and brambles, and sometimes giving shelter to myrtles and roses; filling the eye with awful pomp, and gratifying the mind with endless diversity. Other poets display cabinets of precious rarities, minutely finished, wrought into shape, and polished with brightness. Shakespeare opens a mine which contains gold and diamonds in inexhaustible plenty, though clouded with incrustation, debased by impurities, and mingled with a mass of meaner materials." In another place he says: "Shakespeare is above all writers, at least above all modern writers, the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of human life. His characters are not modified by the customs of particular places, unpracticed by the rest of the world, by the peculiarities of studies and professions which can operate but upon small numbers, or by the accidents of transient fashions or temporary opinions; they are the genuine progeny of common humanity, such as the world will always supply, and observation will always find. His persons act and speak by the influence of those general passions and principles by which all minds are agitated, and the whole system of life is continued in motion. In the writings of other poets a character is too often an individual; in those of Shakespeare it is commonly a species." To attempt on an occasion of this kind to illustrate the genius of Shakespeare by quotations from his plays, would be a fruitless task; you must search out his treasures for yourselves, and the longer you do so, the more richly will you be rewarded. Read them from beginning to end, and read them without note or comment, except so far as may be necessary to explain verbal difficulties. Of course, they are not all to be read with equal attention or frequency. There is great inequality in them, as in all other human compositions. But with respect to such plays as "King Lear" and "Hamlet," "Othello" and "Macbeth," "Julius Cæsar" and "Coriolanus," the "Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet," and all the historical plays, I am sure that none of you could better employ a leisure hour than in keeping one of them always open before you, not only for the sake of enjoying their dramatic beauty, but for the sake of keeping your mind stored with the maxims of wisdom and prudence which are scattered like diamonds through every scene, and enriching your own vocabulary with the splendid language in which they are conveyed. But, perhaps, I have said enough about Shakespeare. There is another poet whom I would commend to your notice as worthy of special study—an author, indeed, of far inferior calibre to Shakespeare, but still second to none in the English language in the power of expressing and illustrating homely truths and weighty maxims in verse of unequaled terseness and elegance. Here I may, perhaps, be excused for quoting a few lines as a sample of this great author's peculiar power:

"Order is Heaven's first law; and, this confessed,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.
Heaven to mankind impartial we confess,
If all are equal in their happiness:
But mutual wants this happiness increase;
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace.

* * * * * * *

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

* * * * * * *

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather or prunella.

* * * * * * *

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

"The words of the wise are as goads," and I would advise you to commit many of them to memory, and to begin to do so early. "A man is what he knoweth," says Lord Bacon; and certainly of all the possessions that a man can acquire, a mind well stored with these treasures of wisdom is one of the most secure and enviable. I have mentioned Shakespeare and Pope as the two English poets whom I would specially urge you to cultivate. Now let me name an author of kindred genius in prose—I mean Lord Bacon. He is one of the most wonderful characters to be found in the annals of English history, for he was the father of modern philosophy, and, as Pope truly says of him, "the wisest and brightest," though, alas! also "the meanest of mankind," for meanness must be measured by the splendor of the position and the endowments, whether material or moral, with which it is contrasted, and which are polluted by its presence. "Almost day by day," says one of the acutest of modern writers, (Dr. J. H. Newman,) "have we fresh and fresh shoots, and buds, and blossoms, which are to ripen into fruit, on that magical tree of knowledge which he planted, and to which none of us, perhaps, except the very poor, but owes, if not his present life, at least his daily food, his health, and general well-being." Now, this great man, besides his philosophical works, which are not fit for beginners, wrote a series of essays upon civil and moral subjects which are absolute masterpieces, and which I commend to your notice as subjects worthy of your closest study and meditation. Hear what he himself says on the subject of studies: "Crafty men contemn studies; simple men admire them; and wise men use them, for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. And, therefore, if a man write little, he need have a great memory; if he confer little, he need have a present wit; and if he read little, he need have much cunning to seem to know that which he doth not." In another of his celebrated treatises on the "Advancement of Learning," he utters the following noble protest against checking free inquiry: "Let no man, upon a weak conceit of sobriety, or an ill-applied moderation, think or maintain that a man can reach too far, or be too well-studied in the book of God's word, or the book of God's works, divinity, or philosophy; but rather let men endeavor to endless progress or proficience in both; only let men beware that they apply both to charity, and not to swelling; to use, and not to ostentation. And again, that they do not curiously mingle or confound their learnings together." Yet, in order to check the presumption of rash and self-sufficient intruders, he adds in another place this salutary qualification: "That it is no less true in the human kingdom of knowledge than in God's kingdom of heaven, that no man shall enter into it except he become first as a little child." I might, of course, name a score of authors who stand in the foremost rank of English literature, and with whom I hope you will sooner or later become acquainted; but I purposely abstain from doing so because the point that I wish to impress upon you is the importance of endeavoring to master thoroughly a few great authors, in order both to imbibe their spirit, and to acquire that taste for literature of the highest order which is akin to the love of excellence in every other work, whether of art or nature. "A reader," says Paley, "who has inured himself to books of science and argumentation, if a novel, a well-written pamphlet, an article of news, a narrative of a curious voyage, or the journal of a traveler, falls in his way, sits down to the repast with relish; enjoys his entertainment while it lasts, and can return, when it is over, to his graver reading. Another, with whom nothing will go down but works of humor and pleasantry, or whose curiosity must be interested by perpetual novelty, will consume a bookseller's window in the half of a forenoon, during which time he is rather in search of diversion than diverted; and as books to his taste are few and short, and rapidly read over, the stock is soon exhausted, when he is left without resource from the principal supply of innocent amusement." Had Paley lived in these days he would not have said that the stock of humorous or sensational literature was soon exhausted; but his argument would have applied with even greater force; and he might have observed that just as a child that was allowed to please its appetite with sweetmeats and delicacies soon acquired a distaste for wholesome and nourishing food, so was it with the mental appetite, which, unless nourished by a plain and wholesome diet, soon lost its tone, and became fanciful and enfeebled. On the other hand, a man whose mind has been formed in the school of the great masters whom I have mentioned will have a standard of excellence always in view whereby to measure the pretensions of other works which may be presented to his notice. "He that walketh with wise men," says the proverb, "shall be wise;" and next to the society of a wise and good man there is no companion like a good book. "If I were to pray for a taste," says Sir John Herschel, "which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. I speak it, of course, only as a wordly advantage, and not in the slightest degree as superseding or derogating from the higher office, and surer and stronger panoply of religious principles, but as a taste, an instrument, and a mode of pleasurable gratification. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man, unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history; with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, the purest characters that have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages. * * * It is impossible but that the character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating in thought with a class of thinkers—to say the least of it—above the average of humanity. It is morally impossible but that the manners should take a tinge of good breeding and civilization from having constantly before one's eyes the way in which the best bred, and the best informed, men have talked and conducted themselves in their intercourse with each other. There is a gentle but perfectly irresistible coercion, in a habit of reading well directed, over the whole tenor of a man's character and conduct, which is not the less effectual because it works insensibly, and because it is really the last thing he dreams of. It civilizes the conduct of men, and suffers them not to remain barbarous." And now, what is the practical lesson which this address, feeble as it has been, is intended to inculcate? It is that of thoroughness in work. The chief end of all education, whether displayed in the exercise of the mental faculties or in the humbler sphere of mechanical labor. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." That is the golden precept which ought to be engraved on the heart of every man, whatever his condition in life and whatever the work which he is called upon to do. Nelson's last signal—"England expects every man to do his duty"—which thrilled the hearts of the British fleet before the victory of Trafalgar, does but express the idea which is the mainspring of all true greatness, whether national or private—that of thoroughness in work. But suppose, in place of that famous signal with which the name of Nelson will ever be associated another kind of signal had been presented to the eyes of our astonished seamen. Suppose some vile enchanter, such as we read of in fairy tales, could have transformed those magic words into some such as these:

"He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain
Will never live to fight again."

And, what is worse, suppose our sailors had had acted upon it. You smile at the idea as extravagant and incredible; but let me tell you that the base and cowardly adage which I have just quoted is the very counterpart of another, which is the gospel of bad workmen in every part of the world, and which is not unknown even in English workshops—I mean the adage that "Good work is bad for trade." I have lately been reading a report, furnished to the Government by our foreign Consuls, on the character and condition of the working classes, as they are called, in almost every part of the civilized world. It is most interesting and instructive, and well worthy of the attention of any artisan who wants to know the state of industry in foreign countries, and to compare it with that of his own. As the general result of the inquiry, it may be said that there is not much to tempt the British artisan to change his position at home for that of the workman in any country not under British rule, or blessed with institutions of a kindred character. But there is one remark in particular that occurs with lamentable frequency throughout the report; that, with few exceptions, the foreign workman does not appear "to take pride in his work," nor (to use a significant expression) to "put his character into it." A remarkable instance of this is mentioned of a country which generally constitutes an honorable exception to this unhappy rule. Switzerland, as you all know, is a country famous for its education and its watches; yet the following passage from the report will show that neither knowledge nor skill will suffice without the exercise of that higher quality on which I have been dwelling. "As a rule," it says, "Swiss workmen are competent in their several trades, and take an interest in their work; for, thanks to their superior education, they fully appreciate the pecuniary advantages to their masters, and indirectly to themselves, by adhering strictly to this course. A striking instance of the impolicy of acting otherwise has lately happened at St. Imier, in the Bernese Jura, and produced a deep impression. In this district, for some years past, a great falling off in the quality of the watches manufactured has taken place, owing to the inhabitants finding it much more profitable to increase the production at the cost of the workmanship than to abide by the old rules of the trade. They prospered beyond all expectation for a considerable time, but finally their watches got such a bad name that they became unsalable, and the result is a general bankruptcy of nearly all the watch manufacturers of this particular district." Not so did that master workman of Cremona, the great Stradaurius, who devoted himself during a life of more than ninety years to the work which he honestly believed God had given him to do—to elaborate and bring to perfection the most exquisite instrument of music that has ever been fashioned by the hand of man, and who could say, in no irreverent spirit,

"'Tis God gives skill
But not without men's hands; God could not make
Antonio Stradivari's violin
Without Antonio."

Not so did the heroes of British industry—the Watts and Stephensons, the Arkwrights and Hargreaveses, the Flaxmans and Wedgewoods, the Wheatstones and Faradays, and many more of our own day whom it would be invidious to particularize—by whose untiring efforts to attain perfection in their several departments, even more than by their inventive genius, the vast fabric of British manufacturing industry has been raised and its supremacy established. Not so, I trust, will any of those whom I have had the honor of addressing forget what is due to themselves, as workmen who have their own and their country's character to maintain for excellence in every department of industry. No station is so high as to be exempt from this duty; none so low as not to be dignified by the faithful discharge of it. The works themselves upon which all this labor is bestowed must of necessity perish; but the qualities which have been gained by the faithful and honest discharge of the daily duties of life will endure for ever, and find scope for their exercise in a higher and holier sphere.

## "HENRY THE EIGHTH."

### THE LAST LECTURE OF MR. VANDENHOFF'S SERIES ON SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

Mr. George Vandenhoff gave the last of his present series of lectures yesterday at Association Hall. Henry VIII. was its subject, but it is possible that he may yet lecture on the plays of Henry IV. and Henry VI., which cover two interesting periods of English history. The lecturer explained that with Richard III. the great house of Plantagenet passed away, and that the house of Tudor succeeded in the person of Henry VII. Henry VIII. succeeded to the throne on the 22d of April, 1509, at the age of eighteen. He was handsome and accomplished, well skilled in every manly exercise, with all the prospects of a brilliant career. His people, too, gave him credit for virtues which he only seemed to possess. The action of the play commenced at a period of time eleven years after the accession of Henry, and just after the celebrated meeting with Francis I. of France, known as the meeting of the field of the cloth of gold. This scene served well for the opening of the play, which was really a spectacular play, rich in grand processions and gorgeous panoplies. Henry VIII. was the second son of his father, and his elder brother Arthur had been married when only fourteen years of age, as a matter of State policy, to the Princess Katharine of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand of Spain. Arthur died before he had assumed the rights of a husband, and the same policy suggested a marriage between Henry, who had not then succeeded to the throne, and the Princess. The Levitical law was antagonistic to a marriage with a deceased brother's wife, but Pope Julius II., being anxious to conciliate Henry, granted a dispensation, and he was publicly espoused to Katharine of Arragon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The lecturer next directed the attention of his auditors to the power and influence of Wolsey, and then described the first meeting of Henry and Anne Boleyn. It was, he said, a tradition handed down by Cavendish and adopted by Shakespeare, that Henry first met her at a masked ball in Wolsey's house. He here read the passage descriptive of the meeting, and pointed out that Wolsey was the first cause of the elevation of the woman who precipitated his ruin. The King's infatuation, his endeavors to procure a divorce, and Wolsey's policy in the matter, were next recounted, and the whole of the trial scene was read by the lecturer. Shakespeare, he said, had taken the speech of Queen Katharine almost literally from Hall and Holingshead. He next described how Wolsey, when he found that Anne Boleyn was to be the Queen, relaxed his efforts for the procurement of a divorce, and even wrote secret letters to the Pope with the purpose of having the determination of the affair deferred as long as possible. He then showed the various stages of Wolsey's disgrace, and read the whole of the passage in which his degradation is first revealed to him. The description of his death at Leicester Abbey, was, he said, history to advantage dressed. The supplementary history of Henry's reign was described in interesting form, and his brutalities and tyrannies were commented upon with severity. Cromwell, he said, Wolsey's servant, forgetting or disregarding his master's warning to fling away ambition, became the pliant servant of the King, was created Earl of Essex, and made Henry's Prime Minister. He, too, perished on the scaffold at Tower Hill on July 24, 1540, ostensibly for the crime of treason, but in reality because of the part he had taken in bringing about the King's marriage with Anne of Cleves, whom Henry loathed. The execution of the aged Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, and of the Earl of Surrey, the personification of the grace and chivalry of the time, alike famous in the camp and in the court, with the pen and with the sword, were incidentally referred to, and in making an estimate of Henry's character Mr. Vandenhoff took occasion to dissent widely from that of Mr. Froude, who is the ready apologist of his tyrannies.

## CABS AND CAB FARES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read THE TIMES' article of this morning relating to cab and hack fares, &c., all of which is in every way correct, save that within the past month we have succeeded in amending the City ordinance by striking out the obsolete sections relating to fares, so that the law now reads, if I remember right, as per sections 1, 2, 10, and 11, as written on the inclosed card, all others being canceled. Before the death of Mr. Havemeyer, we had arranged to have the amended ordinance published, and Mayor Vance will, before he retires from the Mayoralty, have it properly promulgated.

I have for three years found it impossible to get a new law passed. This is the best we could do. If Tiffany, Stewart, and other tradesmen will publish tables of distances to and from their places of business, they will very much assist the public to cheaper hack fares.

AN ALDERMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

AN ORDINANCE amending the ordinances entitled "Ordinances for the Government of Hackney Coaches in the City of New-York," passed May 5, 1848.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:*

The Title Third of said ordinance shall be amended so as to read as follows:

TITLE THIRD OF THE RATES AND PRICES OF FARES.

The prices or rates of fares to be taken by or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages shall be as follows:

1st. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents, or thirty-seven and a half cents each; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

2d. For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, seventy-five cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

10th. For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, $1 an hour.

11th. In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to point out a few inaccuracies in your leader in this morning's issue on "Cabs and Cab Hire." That the rates of fares now in force were adopted long prior to the revision of the ordinances in 1866 is true. Indeed, the printed rates furnished to hackmen by this office bear date April 24, 1853, and were probably originally adopted before that time; but the subdivisions which you characterize as so unfit were eliminated from the section by an amendment to the ordinance adopted by the Common Council this Fall, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the 7th day of October last.

By this amendment, subdivisions 2 to 9, inclusive, and 14 and 15—the objectionable ones—were repealed, leaving only in force the two subdivisions quoted by you, together with those which fix the rate by the hour at $1, and the charge for children at half price.

Also your list of hack-stands is altogether wrong. An ordinance passed subsequent to 1866 gives the Mayor the authority to designate stands where hacks may remain waiting for employment, and this has been done for some years past. The stand at Bowling green is the only one mentioned in your article, now established. Almost every citizen of this City is aware that Union square, Madison square, Broad street, Park avenue at the depot, and other central points are now, and have been for a long time, established hack-stands, and none of these are mentioned in your article, the writer having evidently relied upon the revised ordinances of 1866 for his information. If you desire a complete list of hack-stands for publication, I will send it to you with pleasure.

Complainants against hackmen are not necessarily compelled to appear twice at this office, as complaints by letter receive the same attention that personal ones do; and the writer is notified in the same way, if a necessity exists for his or her appearance.

In conclusion, and in justice to the Marshal's office, I desire to say that we are fully aware of the extreme necessity that exists for a thorough revision of the Corporation Ordinances, and have endeavored to secure some action thereon, but have succeeded in few instances only.

Very respectfully yours,
H. R. CONKLIN, Mayor's Marshal.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

## DR. KENEALY DISBARRED.

The London *Times* of Dec. 3 has the following: As will be seen, Dr. Kenealy is no longer a member of the English Bar. The Benchers of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, with which he had been affiliated for upward of a quarter of a century, resumed yesterday the consideration of the charges preferred against him as the reputed editor of the *Englishman*, and the result is that his call to the Bar, which dated from May, 1847—twenty-seven years ago—has been vacated, he himself expelled from the society, and his name erased from the roll of its members. Neither yesterday nor at the preceeding meeting of the Benchers, about a week ago, convened to deliberate on his conduct, was Dr. Kenealy present, nor was he represented by any one, although the Benchers had caused formal notice to be given him to appear and show cause why he should not be disbarred for, as was alleged in substance, writing and publishing articles reflecting upon the dignity of the Bench, the honor of the Judges, and casting aspersions of an odious character upon Benchers of Gray's Inn, individually, and other persons in authority. It is but right to say that illness has been assigned as the cause of his absence from the investigation instituted by the governing body of the Inn.

The meeting of Benchers yesterday was resumed at 4 o'clock, and lasted nearly two hours. The deliberations were strictly private, in the sense of being confined to themselves; but there was no secret on their part as to the result at which they eventually arrived. The privacy observed on the occasion had nothing exceptional in it. On the contrary, it was quite in accordance with the traditions and customs of the Inn, and not in any way meant to defeat the reasonable curiosity on the part of the public. The Benchers present on the occasion were Mr. John Archibald Russell, Q. C., Treasurer of the Inn, who presided over the deliberations; the Solicitor General, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Manisty, Q. C., Mr. Stephens, Q. C., Mr. Southgate, Q. C., Mr. Parker, Mr. Wigg, Mr. Whishaw, Mr. Blount, Mr. Tatham, Mr. Fooks, Q. C., Mr. Joyce, Q. C., Mr. Henniker, Q. C., and Mr. Edwards, Q. C.

Subjoined is the result at which the Benchers eventually arrived, and which has been courteously furnished to us by their directions:

Moved by Master Manisty, seconded by Master Holker, Solicitor General, and carried unanimously:

"That, in the opinion of this Bench, Dr. Kenealy, being the editor of the newspaper called the *Englishman*, replete as it still is with libels of the grossest character, is unfit to be a member of this honorable society or of the English Bar."

Moved by Master Manisty, seconded by Master Holker, and carried unanimously:

"That Dr. Kenealy's call to the Bar be, and the same is, hereby vacated; that he be expelled from this society, and his name erased from the roll of the members thereof."

With that the proceedings terminated, and the Benchers separated. Dr. Kenealy, as may be remembered, became a Queen's Counsel in 1868, and was not long afterward made a Bencher.

The Lord Chancellor, acting upon the threat contained in a letter of the 20th ult., has removed Dr. Kenealy's name from the list of Queen's Counsel. Among the reasons given are systematic charges of bias, venality, and corruption brought by him against the persons connected, whether as Judges, jury, counsel, or otherwise, with the prosecution of "The Queen vs. Castro," intended to lower the dignity of the bench and to degrade and discredit the administration of justice.

## THE TREATMENT OF WILLIAM M. TWEED.

A number of officials employed on Blackwell's Island were examined yesterday by Mayor Vance in relation to the treatment of William M. Tweed. The list included Mr. Covenhoven, the Deputy Warden; Mr. McDonnell, one of the keepers; the Warden of the Alms-house, and others. Each was separately questioned by the Mayor, but their statements are withheld for the present. The Mayor, when asked yesterday, stated that the investigation had nothing whatever to do with the resignation of Commissioner Laimbeer.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 15: Nos. 32, 33, 84, 137, 95, 141, 143, 145.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Davis, P. J.*

Nos.
297—Kelly vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Company.
56—Claflin vs. Bowden. (1.)
57—Same vs. same. (2.)
58—Same vs. same. (3.)
107—Carll vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.
113—Kent vs. Quicksilver Mining Company.
129—Tucek vs. Wies.
148—Fridenberg vs. Drunker.
153—Tucek vs. Wies.
158—Westbrook vs. Coleman.
177—O'Donavan vs. United States Glass Co.
199—Hatzel vs. Oberbolser
221—Repper vs. Anderson.
224—Levy vs. Baltic Lloyd Steam-ship Co.

Nos.
284—Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
251—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Munker.
271—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.
276—Gorvard vs. Lacy.
279—Huffelman vs. Heid.
286—Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.
291—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
299—McCloskey vs. The Mayor, &c.
304—Butler vs. Wehle, &c.
307—Spooner, &c., vs. Aronson.
310—Cullinan vs. Welsh.
311—Hopper vs. Hopper.
312—Winship vs. Winship.
313—Sadler vs. Hyatt, &c.
314—Whitman vs. Mull.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Van Vorst, J.*

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
73—Pool vs. Stevens.
117—Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.
138—Metropolitan Insurance Company vs. New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.
151—O'Brien vs. Browning.
164—Colton vs. Morrissey.
165—Foley vs. Green, &c.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
181—Seitz vs. Smithson.
182—Congregation Shaaray Feila vs. The Mayor.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witt.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
196—Taylor et al. vs. Purcell et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
6—Goodwin et al. vs. Eniskein et al.
10—Marx et al. vs. Rosenfield et al.
9—Boyd, &c., vs. De La Montague.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
201—Sterne vs. Goepp.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
204—Lathrop vs. King et al.
205—Levy vs. Yayor.

Nos.
206—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
207—Sealery vs. Grant et al.
208—Noyes vs. Knowles et al.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Grusay vs. Kramer et al.
211—Schafer et al. vs. Fishel et al.
213—Valentine et al. vs. Burger et al.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
215—Edelsten vs. Earle.
217—Reilly vs. N. Y. S. P. Co. et al.
218—Ryckman vs. Lerrey.
219—Wood vs. Goetz et al.
221—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Insurance Co.
222—Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.
226—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
227—Sherman et al. vs. Parish et al.
228—Stevenson vs. Lesley et al.
229—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
230—Henderson vs. Camp.
231—Stahlm vs. McGuinness.
232—Bunker vs. Cummings et al.
234—Murray vs. E. and I. R. R. Co.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

Nos.
992½—Rhende vs. McKinley.
1848—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne et al.
4420—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
4370—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
4372—Finnigan vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
638—Waterman vs. Lyon.
2350—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
2190—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Fire Ass. of Philadelphia.

Nos.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Mer. Bank. of Canada vs. Union R. R. Trans. Co. et al.
1600—Gondy vs. Poullaine.
1984—Hawes vs. Robinson.
1822—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
4196—Benedict et al. vs. The Mayor.
1776—De Martin vs. Associazoni Maritina De Lambunciello.
630½—Ocean Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Carll.
486½—Lewis et al. vs. Ross, Pres't, &c.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Ex'x, &c.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos.
683—Ray et al. vs. Martin.
211—Bray, Pres't &c., vs. Coscitt.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
1921—De Escobaza vs. Koehler et al.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
2127—Sanches vs. Mer. Mar. Ins. Co. of S. F.
1943—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
1953—Bonney, adm'x, &c., vs. Stewart.
4483—Reed vs. The Mayor, &c.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
877—St. Nicholas Bank vs. Nat. Bank of the State of N. Y.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
3677—Hook, ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
4381—Laurie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
2169—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.
2384—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Speir, J.*

Nos.
787—Valentine vs. Bean et al.
797—Payne, Administratrix, vs. Grand St. & 42d St. R. R. Co.
833—Weldenfeld vs. Lynch.
793—Siedentop vs. Werner.
777—McKenzie vs. Lauziers
729½—Am. D. D. & I. Co. vs. Staley.
851—Simon vs. Park Fire Insurance Co.
623—Union Egg Carrier Co. vs. Hermance.

Nos.
721—Purdy vs. Spelman.
811—Nichol et al. vs. Fryer et al.
837—Southern Transportation and Wharf-boat Co. vs. Batler.
853—Murray, Jr., et al. vs. Luling et al.
855—Brown vs. Lett.
861—Benedick et al. vs. Gilman.
865—Clare vs. National City Bank.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Freedman, J.*

Nos.
552—Hierongonies vs. Petrie et al.
694—Chamboret et al. vs. Cagney.
770—Cramsey, Jr., vs. Gaddis.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
36—Gonzales, Adm'x., &c. vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
764—McAlleny vs. Gibbs, et al.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.
740—Hyde vs. Doran, et al.

Nos.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
768—Schweinburg vs. Foss.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.
742—Wiggins vs. Continental Ins. Co.
348—Travis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett Steamship Co.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Monell, C. J. and Curtis, J.*

Nos.
17—Graham vs. Hay.
40—A. and P. Telegraph Co. vs. Barnes.

Nos.
38—Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—Watson vs. Brennan.
39—Horner vs. Ahern.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
211—Buxbaum vs Kelly, Sheriff.
225—Detchy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly. Sheriff.
2099—Loewenstein vs. Conner.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
2230—O'Leary versus The Mayor.

Nos.
1256—Tyler vs. McDonald.
1650—Friedman vs. The Mayor.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
793—Stern vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
1190—Butler vs. White.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.

### COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*Held by J. F. Daly, J.*

Nos.
3—Palmer vs. Kotle.
23—Ferguson vs. Mitchell.
24—Bates vs. Pelton.
36—Macpherson vs. Davis.

Nos.
41—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
43—Lord vs. Reeder.
50—Buhl vs. Buhl.
51—Sohm vs. Buhl.

### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.*

Nos.
753—Mohr vs. Hegeler.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstwaut.
251—Drey vs. Brett.
2418—Travers vs. Nichols.
1764—Kelly vs. Koch.
1008—Breslin et al. vs. Murphy.
1626—Werner vs. Frensch.
870—Tyrell vs. Travers.

Nos.
871—Shannon vs. Beyor et al.
873—Smillie et al. vs. Khuber.
874—Platt vs. Floyd.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
880—Cohen vs. Gregory.
882—Douglas et al. vs. Steinmetz.
—Harrington vs. Hamilton.

### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Shea, J.*

Nos.
233—Batjer et al. vs. Desendorf.
42—Archer et al. vs. Sullivan.
1449—Reilay et al. vs. Stage.
744—Krutina vs. Clark.
768—Rupper vs. Pfeifer.
894—Kaslor vs. Lion.
4587—Kendall vs. Dewey.
883—Busteed vs. Carroll.

Nos.
884—Byrnes vs. Hennessy et al.
885—Hyde vs. Pollard.
889—Schultheis et al. vs. Bassett.
892—Brown vs. Wilkins.
893—Brown vs. McGraw et al.
895—Woolfer vs. Grand Lodge of the U. S. of I. O. of F. S. of I.
896—Netter vs. Reis.

### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Alker, J.*

Nos.
1408—Fulton vs. Muller.
2057—Schreiber vs. Schmatzstein.
1340—Edgington vs. Douglas.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.
1411—Carpenter vs. Weisendanger.
481—Nason vs. Bennett.
1732—Noyes et al. vs. Nebenzahl et al.
1877—Mercelhott vs. Oesterreicher.

Nos.
1981—Couse vs. Reeves.
2006—Harris et al. vs. Thorson et al.
2073—Frank vs. Bemsk.
2113—Spring et al. vs. Benaker.
1991—Bates et al. vs. Mellen.
1992—Same vs. Same.
2058—Patterson et al. vs. Hendrick.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

James Johnson, robbery.
George Reilley, alias Rat Reilley, burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods.
Robert Murray, alias Bobby the Welshman, burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods.
James Burke, mayhem.
William S. King, grand larceny.
Mary Williams, grand larceny.

## DECISIONS.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Curtis.*

Cary vs. Gregory: this motion must be reargued on Friday.

Porter, Executrix, &c. vs. Palmley; motion to dismiss appeal granted with costs. Opinion by Curtis, J.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Cothran et al. vs. Hanover National Bank, &c.; motion granted; see memorandum.

Mudgett vs. Peters et al.; motion denied.

Quental vs. Doolinger; motion denied.

Logan vs. Logan; the affidavit if served is insufficient. It does not appear that the person who made the admission that he was defendant was in fact such defendant.

Verplanck et al. vs. Looram; motion that defendant satisfied claim to extent of $1,379 62, section 244, granted.

### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

Huebner vs. Roosevelt; order settled.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Proceedings in the Court of Appeals Monday, Dec. 14, 1874:

No. 123.—Henry McGrath, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondent.

No. 127.—Moses J. Wicke, appellant, vs. Frank Bowman, respondent; submitted.

No. 130.—William M. Gambling et al., respondents, vs. David L. Haight, appellant; argued by J. C. Gray for appellant, and by W. W. Niles for respondents.

Nos. 131 and 132.—The German Exchange Bank of New-York, respondent, vs. Michael Goon, appellant, and Same vs. Same; argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Frank R. Lawrence for respondent.

No. 136.—Thomas W. Irwin, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; argued by J. K. Cochrane, of counsel for appellant, and by A. P. Laning for respondent.

No. 138.—Andrew J. Skinner, respondent, vs. Horace Valentine, appellant; submitted.

No. 139.—David H. Hull, appellant, vs. George L. Marvin, respondent; submitted.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 15.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 48.—*The Rubber Tip Pencil Company vs. Howard, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover for an infringement of the patent for rubber heads to lead pencils. The Court below held that the invention was not patentable, and the bill was dismissed. The decree is here affirmed, the Court remarking that an idea is not patentable, but a new device, if made practically useful is; that the idea of the patentee, in this case, was a good one, but his device for putting it into effect, though useful, was not new, and hence he took nothing by his patent. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

The Chief Justice announced the following in relation to the rules of court:

Rule 20 is amended by the addition of the following as a fourth paragraph:

No brief or argument will be received either through the clerk or otherwise after a case has been argued or submitted, except upon leave granted in open court, after notice to the opposing counsel.

Ordered that, from and after January 1, 1875, the motion day shall be Monday of each week, in lieu of Friday, and motions not required by the rules of the court to be put on the docket shall be entitled to preference on Monday, immediately after the reading of opinions shall close, if such motions shall be made before the court shall have entered upon the hearing of a cause upon the docket.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

### THE DENTAL RUBBER SUITS—UNPARALLELED LITIGATION.

For several years past the dockets of all the United States Circuit Courts have been crowded with suits brought by the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company against dentists for infringing the Cummings patent covering the hard rubber plates used for inserting artificial teeth. Between 2,900 and 3,000 Chancery suits have been brought against infringers of this patent. In the hope of quieting this unparalleled litigation, a full bench of the United States Circuit Court—three Judges sitting—was specially convened in the Eastern District of Michigan at Detroit, and argument had on Nov. 5, 6, and 7 last, on a test case selected to determine the rights of the patentee. The case was that of Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co. vs. George Willis. It was argued by B. F. Lee, of New-York, for complainants, and John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, and C. C. Burt, of Jackson, Mich., for defendant. Judge Emmons, delivering the decision of the court, has just rendered an elaborate, learned, and lengthy opinion, fully sustaining the validity of the patent. After alluding to "the exceptional feeling and excitement existing in the minds of the numerous defendants in suits brought on this patent," and exhaustively discussing the questions of law involved, he suggests to the numerous other defendants having like cases depending the uselessness of additional argument before the Circuit Courts.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 14.

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Mor. & Es. 2d..103⅛
1000 West. Union.b3. 82⅜
8000 do........ 82¼
290 do........ 82¼
500 do......s3. 82⅛
700 do........ 82¼
100 do......b3. 82⅜
400 do......s3. 82¼
500 do........ 82⅛
900 do........ 82⅛
1500 do......b3. 82
500 do........ 82
700 North-western.... 47
300 do........ 46⅞
100 do........ 46¾
100 do........ 46⅞
300 do........ 47
800 do........ 47⅛
100 do......b3. 47¼
1600 do........ 47⅛
1100 do........ 47
700 do........ 46⅞
200 do........ 47
200 Pacific Mail..... 39⅝
1400 do........ 39½
500 do......b3. 39½
1200 do........ 39⅜
200 do........ 39½
200 do......s3. 39⅜
200 do........ 39⅜
200 do........ 39¼
700 do......s3. 39⅛
600 do........ 39⅛
100 do......s3. 39
400 do......b3. 39⅜
400 do........ 39⅛
50 do........ 39
600 do........ 39⅛
200 Union Pac.....s3. 35½
100 do......s3. 35⅜
1100 Lake Shore..... 80⅜
400 do......b3. 80½
400 do........ 80½
300 do......c. 80⅜
500 do......s3. 80⅜

300 N. Y. C. & H...b3.102
500 Erie Railway..... 27⅝
200 do........ 27½
1400 do........ 27⅜
100 do......b3. 27⅜
900 do........ 27¼
300 do........ 27⅛
600 do........ 27
600 do........ 27
200 do......b60. 27
200 do........ 26⅞
500 do........ 27
10 do........ 27¼
500 do........ 27⅛
400 do......b3. 27¼
100 Mich. Central.... 82¾
100 St. Paul......c. 38⅝
200 do........ 38⅜
400 do........ 38¼
300 do......c. 38⅛
500 Ohio and Miss.... 31
200 do........ 31⅛
100 do........ 31
200 do......s3. 30⅞
1000 Tol. & Wabash... 29½
800 do........ 29⅝
700 do......s3. 29⅝
300 do........ 29¾
600 do........ 29⅝
1200 do........ 29½
100 do......b60. 29⅝
300 do........ 29½
700 do......s3. 29⅜
1100 do........ 29⅜
600 do........ 29½
600 do......s3. 29½
200 Rock Island......101½
15 C., C. & I. C...s3. 9¼
500 do........ 9⅝
200 do........ 9½
100 do........ 9⅜
100 do........ 9¼
100 do........ 9⅜
200 do......s3. 9¼
300 do........ 9⅛

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$27,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......12.116
19,000 do......12.115¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....b. c. 118¾
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c. 116¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.119⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......12.116¼

### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$13,000 Mo. 6s L. Bs.. 97½
4,000 Mo. 6s, 1876...100
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1877... 99
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 57
8,000 T.6s,o.,x c.b.c. 57
10,000 do......b. c. 57½
1,500 Georgia 6s..... 79
5,000 S. C. 6s, old... 30½
4,000 S. C. 6s,n..N.F. 6½
1,000 C. & O.1st,c.on 80
2,000 La. & Mo. 1st... 86
1,000 N.J. C.1st,con.102
3,000 A.D.Imp.Co.7s103½
5,000 M.& St.P. 7s, g. 85
5,000 C. & N. W.con. coup. g. bs... 81½
2,000 C. & N.W. con. 89
1,000 Erie 1st......103
1,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1st. 86½
3,000 H.&St.J.8s,con 88½
4,000 N.Y. C. 6s, '83. 98
1,000 N.Y. C. 7s, '76.102½
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, c.112½
5,000 do......112⅝
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98
2,000 O. & M. 2d.b.c. 79½
1,000 U. P. 1st...... 92
2,000 U. P. S. F...... 77¾
1,000 U.P.7s, l.g.b.c. 89⅛
6,000 C. P. G. Bs..... 95⅞
25,000 C. P. 1st, S.J.B. 81¾
3,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d. 82
2,000 do...... 83
10,000 C. & P.con.S.F.103
6,000 do......102⅞
5,000 Gt. W.1st, '88. 87
1,000 M.&St.P.8s1st108
1,000 M. & E.2d.b.c.103½
20 Bank of Com......119
15 Cen. Nat. Bank...104
5 Del. & H. Canal...116
100 do......115½
50 do......b. c.116
600 W. U. T...b. c.b3. 82⅛
800 do...... 82⅛
25 do...... 82⅜
800 do...... 82¼
600 do......b3. 82⅜
600 do...... 82⅛
100 do......s4. 82
300 do......b3. 82⅛
50 Chic., B. & Q......108
32 Del., L. & W.b. c.108⅝
30 M. & E......b. c. 96¼
100 Chi. & A..b. c.b3.104⅜
100 Han. & St. Joseph 26⅛
200 do......b. c. 26
300 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 31
100 do...... 31
100 do...... 30⅞
200 Union Pacific.b.c. 35½
100 do......s3. 35½
200 C. & P. Gt'd...b3. 88⅛
40 do......b. c. 88
100 Adams Ex....b. c.115

50 Pacific Mail....... 39
900 do......b. c. 39½
100 do......b3. 39¼
100 do......s3. 39⅛
1400 do......s3. 39
1000 do...... 39
1300 do...... 38⅞
400 do...... 38¾
700 do...... 38⅞
200 do...... 39
1700 do...... 39⅛
100 do......c. 39⅛
200 do......b3. 39⅛
600 do......s3. 39
1200 do...... 39
500 do......b3. 39
300 do...... 38⅞
9 Penn. Coal.......243
5 Amer. Ex. ex div. 62½
700 Erie Railway.b. c. 27¼
200 do......b3. 27⅛
800 do...... 27⅜
300 do......b3. 27⅜
500 do......b10. 27⅜
200 do...... 27¼
100 Mich. Central.... 82½
200 do......b. c. 82½
100 do...... 82⅜
100 L. S. & M. S.b. c.c. 80⅜
200 do...... 80½
100 do......b3. 80⅜
1200 do......s3. 80½
300 do...... 80½
100 do...... 80¼
6 do...... 80½
200 N.Y.C.& H.b. c.b3.102
5 do......102¼
20 do......102
100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 47
300 do...... 46¾
700 do...... 47
600 do...... 47⅛
400 do......b3. 47⅛
100 C.,M.&St.P.b.cb3. 38⅛
700 do...... 38⅛
100 do......b3. 38⅜
600 T., W. & W..b. c. 29½
100 do......c. 29½
200 do......s3. 29½
100 do......s10. 29⅝
100 do......s3. 29⅜
100 do...... 29⅜
800 do...... 29¾
400 do......s3. 29¾
400 do......b3. 29⅝
300 C. & R. I......b. c.101½
100 C., C. & I.C.b.c.s3. 9⅛
100 do...... 9⅛
600 do...... 9
100 do...... 8⅞
100 do......s10. 8⅞
200 do...... 9⅛
100 do......s3. 9⅛

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1100 Western Union.. 82⅛
100 do...... 82¼
100 do......s3. 82¼
600 do...... 82⅜
500 do......b3. 82⅜
200 Pacific Mail...... 38⅞
100 do......s3. 39
100 do......s3. 39
200 do...... 39
1100 do...... 39⅛
100 do......b3. 39⅛
500 Erie Railway..... 27¼
500 Lake Shore...... 80½
900 do...... 80⅝
400 do......b3. 80⅝

300 Union Pacific..b3. 35½
100 North-western..... 47⅛
300 do......b3. 47¼
300 do...... 47⅛
500 do......b3. 47⅜
200 do......b3. 47⅜
100 do...... 47⅜
700 do...... 47½
200 St. Paul......s3. 38¼
400 Tol. & Wab......s3. 29⅝
300 do......c. 29½
100 do......b3. 29½
1200 do...... 29⅝
200 C., C. & I. C...b3. 9¼
67 Harlem......130

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '65 N......115⅜
5,000 U.S.5-20 Coup. '67......120
3,000 U.S.5-20 Coup. '68......119⅞

### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s N.ex. coup...... 57½
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.112⅝
15,000 C. P. G. bds.... 95⅝
5,000 C. P. 1st,S.J.B. 81⅞
10,000 C.& P.con.S.F.103
4,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 68½
4,000 C.& N. W.Con. Gold Bds...... 81½
1,000 U. P. S. F...... 77½
1,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 86½
3,000 P. R. of Mo.2d. 83
1,000 A.& T.H. 2d Pf. 90
10,000 Al. & S. 1st.....108
10 Bank of Com......119
200 Wes. Un. Tel...... 82⅜
1000 do...... 82¼
100 do......b3. 82¼
50 American Ex...... 62
200 P.M.S.S. C.b. c.b3. 39⅛
800 do...... 39
700 do...... 38⅞
600 do......b3. 39
700 do...... 39
100 do......s10. 39

300 L.S.& M. S.b. c.b3. 80⅝
100 do......c. 80½
100 do...... 80⅜
100 U. P. R......b. c.s3. 35⅝
100 do...... 35⅝
200 do...... 35½
100 C. & N. W. R.b. c. 47⅜
300 do......b3. 47½
300 do...... 47⅜
300 do...... 47⅜
400 do...... 47¼
200 do...... 47⅜
100 do...... 47¼
100 do......s3. 47¼
100 do...... 47⅜
100 do...... 47⅜
200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 61½
200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 38⅛
100 do......c. 38⅛
100 do...... 38
200 T.,W.& W.b. c.s3. 29½
200 do...... 29½
100 do......b3. 29½
100 Del., L. & W. R...108⅝
20 do......108⅝
300 H.& St.J.R.R.b. c. 25¾
100 C. & P. Guar...... 88½
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 27
100 do......s3. 27¼
400 do...... 27¼
200 do......b3. 27¼
200 Harlem R......b3.131
100 do......b. c.131
10 Mich. C. R. R.b.c. 82
50 C. & A. R......b. c.104¼

200 O. & Miss. R.b. c. 30⅞
100 do......c. 30⅞
500 do...... 30¾
27 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R......b.c.x.123
200 A. & P. Pf...... c. 16½
100 do......b3. 16½
200 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 47½
300 do......b3. 47½

### SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. Coup. 6s. '81......120½
5,000 C. P., S. J. B.... 82
100 Western Union.... 82¼
100 do......s3. 82⅜
100 Erie Railway..... 27¼
500 Pacific Mail...... 39
100 do......b3. 39⅛
1150 do...... 39
600 do...... 38⅞
100 Lake Shore....s3. 80⅝

200 North-west....b3. 47⅜
600 do...... 47⅜
100 St. Paul......b3. 38⅛
200 do......s3. 38
300 do...... 38
100 Tol. & Wab......b3. 29⅜
1200 do......s3. 29¼
600 do...... 29¼
100 Chi. & Alton.b60.104¾
1400 Ohio & Miss...... 30¾
100 C., C. & I. C...... 9¼

MONDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The stock market opened slightly down this morning, and was at once attacked with some energy by the bears, the greatest impression being made upon Pacific Mail at 39⅝@39, while by far the largest of the early dealings were in Western Union. No less than 8,000 shares of the latter changed hands at 82¼ at the very outset. Wabash also was quite active at a fractional decline, the pretext being a reported decrease in the gross earnings. Erie was depressed from 27⅝ to 26⅞ in the first half hour, and C., C. and I. C. declined ½ ₰ cent. to 9⅛. Other stocks remain steady, though the feeling was rather weak. The sales of Western Union were continued tolerably well through the day, and were traced to the house which did so much in the same way on Friday and Saturday. Some doubt was expressed last week as to the character of the operation, but it became quite plain to-day that the sales, amounting for the three days to over 20,000 shares, were for "short" account. The evidence was found in the fact that the people who sold were large borrowers of the stock, for delivery, and if that were not conclusive proof, the question was pertinently asked whether so large a quantity of long stock could have been marketed without any material decline in the price. The lowest sale was at 82, there was a recovery to 82⅜ about noon, and in the extreme dullness of the last half hour the quotation was 82⅛@82¼. The more common opinion is, as we have said, that the leading bear operator is the real principal in these transactions, which were the most noteworthy of the whole day. Pacific Mail figured for a greater number of shares, but with probably many more resales and jobbing operations, if not with some matching of orders. Lake Shore was moderately active at 80⅝@80⅜. Wabash seemed very weak, but its whole range was, after all, only ½ ₰ cent. North-western moved somewhat by itself, and in the afternoon again reached its high-water mark, 47½. Erie, from having been at 27⅝, say ¾ ₰ cent. above the London quotation of 24½, sold finally at 27¼, while the foreign price recovered ½ ₰ cent. to 25, equal to 27⅜ here. The afternoon was extremely dull, and the market closed steady. The whole day's business, only 125,000 shares, would not deserve so many words as we have given it, except as indicating the determined purpose of the bear party, a purpose in the carrying out of which they have most of the Street against them.

Money was comparatively easy at 3½@4 ₰ cent., with most loans at 4, but was finally offered at 3½.

Gold opened at 111 9-16 bid, but soon developed considerable weakness, and without apparent reason declined by 11 o'clock to 111 5-16, printed 111¼, and did indeed sell at 111¼, buyer four days. From this point the market soon mended on the news of specie engagements for to-morrow. The advance was gradual and steady, on a tolerably heavy trade, to 111 9-16 at last, closing offered at that price, with 111⅝ bid. The buying was good, and largely for foreign bankers, who are exporting specie. We do not hear definitely of anything more than $500,000 gold coin actually engaged, though there was some talk of a quarter of a million more. The Customs payments were $350,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day, in gold, $40,000 for interest and $701,000 for called bonds. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $30,921,000; gold balances, $1,908,800; currency balances, $2,130,267. On gold loans the rates were "flat" to 2½ ₰ cent. for carrying, and the supply was easy. It will be observed that the Customs and the known engagements of specie for export exceed the supply from the Sub-Treasury by about $100,000 only.

Government Bonds have been fairly active at private sale, on a steady continuance of the investment demand, mainly for the larger corporations. We note a further advance of ¼ ₰ cent. in the coupon 1867s, which are most nearly the staple commodity, ⅛ ₰ cent. in registered ditto, and ⅛@¼ in coupon sixes of 1881. The character of the trade may safely be inferred from the fact that the coupons of the various issues are scarcely higher than the registered bonds, though the latter are not at all current in the foreign markets. The improvement to-day was mostly confined to the descriptions named, other kinds being firm at about Saturday's prices. We hear of nothing doing with London or the Continent to-day. Some 1852s would have been imported if the price of gold had not fractionally advanced in the afternoon. The trade in this way is extremely close.

State Stocks are dull and without material change, except in Tennessees, which have advanced ½ ₰ cent. on the announcement of the provision for the January interest. Railroad bonds are generally steady, and some descriptions very firm at extreme prices—New-York Central firsts, for instance. The San Joaquin Branch sixes have further improved by a fraction. The latest quotations will be found below.

Sterling Exchange is dull and rather easier on only a moderate demand, and prime sixty-day bills are not dearer than $4 85. Sight may be called $4 89¾@$4 90. The nominal rates of the leading drawers remain $4 85½ and $4 90½.

Latest advices from London quote Consols ⅛ lower, at 91½@91⅝ for money and 91⅞@92 for the account. Our bonds also are lower at 106⅛ for old 1865s, 109⅜@109 7-16 for 1867s, 104¼@104⅜ for 10-40s, and 103@103⅛ for new fives. Erie was last quoted 25@25¼, an advance of ½ ₰ cent. At Frankfort the 1862s are ⅛ easier, at 97¾. French Rentes, 62f. 45c.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 82⅜ | 82 | 82⅛ | 82¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 39⅝ | 38¾ | 38⅞ | 39 |
| New-York Central | 102 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 |
| Harlem | 131 | 130 | 131 | 131½ |
| Erie | 27⅝ | 26⅞ | 27¼ | 27⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 80⅝ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80½ |
| Wabash | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29⅜ |
| North-western | 47½ | 46⅞ | 47 | 47⅛ |
| North-western Pref | 61½ | 61½ | 61¼ | 61⅝ |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 38⅝ | 38 | 37⅞ | 38 |
| Mil. & St. Paul Pref | .. | .. | 56¾ | 57½ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 31⅛ | 30¾ | 30⅝ | 30¾ |
| Rock Island | 101½ | 101½ | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| Union Pacific | 35½ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35½ |
| Illinois Central | .. | .. | 98 | 98¾ |
| Chi., B. & Quincy | 108 | 108 | 107½ | 109 |
| Chicago & Alton | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104 | 105 |
| Chicago & Alton Pref | .. | .. | 109 | 112 |
| Panama | .. | .. | 116 | 116½ |
| Pittsburg | 88⅛ | 88 | 88⅛ | 88⅜ |
| Fort Wayne | .. | .. | 94½ | 95 |
| Michigan Central | 82¾ | 82⅜ | 82 | 82½ |
| Morris & Essex | 96¼ | 96¼ | 95¾ | 96½ |
| New-Jersey Central | .. | .. | 106¾ | 107½ |
| Del., Lac. and Western | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108⅜ | 108⅝ |
| At. and Pac. Pref | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 47½ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¾ |
| Han. and St. Joe | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 25½ | 26 |
| Han. and St. Joe Pref | .. | .. | 33½ | 34¾ |
| C., C. and Ind. Central | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 9¼ | 9⅜ |
| Am. Dist. Tel. Co | .. | .. | 39 | 40 |
| At. and Pac. Tel. Co | .. | .. | 17 | 19¼ |
| Quicksilver | .. | .. | 33 | 35 |
| Quicksilver Pref | .. | .. | 43 | 45 |
| Adams Express | 115 | 115 | 114½ | 115½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | .. | .. | 82 | 83½ |
| American Express | *62½ | 62 | 62 | 62½ |
| United States Express | .. | .. | 64¼ | 64¾ |
| Canton Co | .. | .. | 59½ | 60 |

*Ex-div.

Total sales, 125,000 Shares, including 32,100 Pacific Mail, 21,800 Western Union, 17,500 Wabash, 14,100 North-western, 10,100 Erie, 8,200 Lake Shore, 6,100 Ohios, and 3,000 C., C. and I. C.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Offered. | Asked. | | Offered. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Cur. 6s | 116⅜ | 116½ | 5-20s, 1867, r | 116⅜ | 116½ |
| Sixes, 1881, r | 116½ | 116¾ | 5-20s, 1867, c | 120 | 120⅛ |
| Sixes, 1881, c | 120¼ | 120½ | 5-20s, 1868, r | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, 1862, r | 112¾ | 113⅛ | 5-20s, 1868, c | 119¾ | 120 |
| 5-20s, 1862, c | 112⅞ | 113¼ | 10-40s reg | 113⅛ | 113¼ |
| 5-20s, 1864, r | 114½ | 115 | 10-40s coup | 114 | 114⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1864, c | 114¾ | 115 | 5s, 1881, r | 112⅝ | 113 |
| 5-20s, 1865, r | 116¼ | 116½ | 5s, 1881, c | 112⅝ | 113 |
| 5-20s, 1865, c | 116⅝ | 116⅞ | 6s Currency | 116⅜ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, '65, n., r | 115⅜ | 115½ | Gold | 111⅛ | 111¼ |
| 5-20s, '65, n., c | 118⅞ | 119 | | | |

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $733,187 53 |
| Gold payments | 529,614 02 |
| Gold balances | 52,988,302 73 |
| Currency receipts | 771,754 31 |
| Currency payments | 1,037,288 46 |
| Currency balances | 46,916,993 78 |
| Customs | 350,000 00 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $87,162,155 |
| Currency balances | 3,337,312 |
| Gold exchanges | 12,000,176 |
| Gold balances | 1,597,832 |

Internal revenue receipts at Washington to-day, $538,000. Bank notes received for redemption, $291,000.

The Directors of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₰ cent.*, payable Jan. 15, 1875. Transfer books will close Jan. 4 and reopen Jan. 16.

And the following are a few closing quotations: New-Jersey Central, first mortgage, new, 109@110; St. Paul 8s, 107½ bid; North-western consols, 88½@89; North-western gold bonds, 81½@81¾; Hanibal 8s, convertible, 88⅞@89; New-York Central and Hudson, first coupon, 112⅝@113; Ohio consols, 97¾@98⅛; Central Pacific 6s, 95⅝ bid; Unions, 92@92⅛; Land Grants, 88⅞ bid; Sinking Fund, 77½@77¾; C., C. and I. C., first, 68¼@69; Wabash, first, St. Louis Division, —@74; Wabash, first, consolidated, convertible, —@55; Great Western, first, 85@87.

The National Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₰ Cent.*, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₰ Cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Five ₰ Cent.*

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company has negotiated the sale of $1,200,000 of its Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, which are all that will be issued, the proceeds to be applied in payment of the Third Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1875, which latter the company gives notice that it will be prepared to take up at par and interest on and after Dec. 15, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company for the first week in December were $84,200; same week in 1873, $51,001 58; increase, $33,198 42.

The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the company, No. 52 William street.

At Philadelphia stocks are quoted to-day as follows: City 6s, old, 101@101½; City 6s, new, 103¼@103⅜; Camden and Amboy, 129¾@129½; Pennsylvania, 52⅝@52¾; Philadelphia and Reading, 54⅞@55; Lehigh Valley, 62@62¼; Catawissa, Preferred, 40@40¼; Philadelphia and Erie, 16¼@16⅜; Northern Central, 34⅝@35; Lehigh Navigation, 48@48⅛; Lehigh Gold Loan, 101¼@101½.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 13 11-16c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 6,522 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,037 bales; to the Continent, 4,425 bales; to the Channel, 1,625 bales; coastwise, 3,062 bales; sales, 2,049 bales; stock, 100,738 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton weak and heavy; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 7,376 bales; gross, 7,536 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,547 bales; coastwise, 785 bales; sales, 1,738 bales; stock, 86,933 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 9,686 bales; gross, 13,293 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 987 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 189,555 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton easy; Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 4,210 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,131 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 51,922 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 14.—Cotton weak; Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13⅛c.; net receipts, 6,709 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,818 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 60,520 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91½@91⅝; for the account, 91⅞@92. United States Bonds, 1865s, 106¼; 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾; New-York Central, 93.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 5-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¼d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 3-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 7⅜d.; do., do., deliverable December and January, at 7⅛d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 5-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 7 7-16d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7 7-16d. Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 5-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 38s. 9d.@39s. ₰ quarter.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ₰ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d. ₰ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—Petroleum, 26f. for fine Pale American.

## WHO WAS INHUMANLY TREATED?

In Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, was commenced the trial of a divorce suit brought by John J. Smith against his wife Annie E. Smith. The suit is remarkable principally for the fact that it being one for limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, the usual order of things in such cases is reversed, the husband claiming to be the aggrieved party instead of the wife. The inhuman treatment of which the husband complains embraces inordinate demands made on him by his wife for money, a salutation in the form of hot bread and milk in the face at the breakfast table, intoxication beyond the limits of a husband's endurance, and neglect of their young child. The wife on her part answers the complaint by charging that her husband not she had been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment. This treatment, according to her story, consisted in being beaten by her husband, being kicked by him, and on one occasion knocked down by him while she had the child in her arms. She denies the charges made by her husband against her, and asks for a limited divorce. The case is still on trial.

## THE OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

About a year ago or more, litigations of parties having claims against what was known as the New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company, were quite familiar to the courts. A sale of the ships had been made, resulting, as was claimed in some of the suits, more to the benefit of the directors than to the stockholders and general creditors. Since then, so far as the courts have known of them, the affairs of the company have not been the subject of litigation. Now, Mrs. Truaff, as administratrix, and representing seventy-one shares of the old company's stock, brings suit to wind up the affairs of the company, and compel an accounting. She claims that her stock gives her some interest in the company and its property, of which she cannot and has not been lawfully divested by the action of the directors. The suit is now on trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term.

## GENET'S CIVIL SUIT.

Harry Genet was sued by the City to recover about $150,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the City in connection with the Harlem Court-house, in the construction of which, it is claimed, he took a deep personal as well as official interest. Yesterday, before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a motion was to have been heard for an attachment against the property of Genet, and for a reference of the case. The motion for an attachment was postponed, and a motion for a reference was taken under consideration by the court.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1874.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM.—Open afternoon and evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Mary Wells.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Kiralfy Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE—CHILPERIC—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HARRY BURNHAM—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SLAVE CABIN CONCERT, by a Tennessee colored troupe.

MASONIC HALL.—LADIES' Fair of the "Union Relief Association."

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so man newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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## NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

## THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

*A new branch office of* THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town subscribers and readers. Advertisements will be received there at any hour. The office will be open on Sunday evening. Papers may also be obtained there.*

A number of important topics were brought to the attention of Congress yesterday. Mr. MORTON introduced a resolution instructing the Attorney General to bring before the United States Supreme Court the case of the colored people in Indiana denied the equal enjoyment of the public schools by the courts of that State. Mr. SHERMAN obtained a Committee of Conference on the "Little Tariff bill"—a bill much more important than its nickname implies. Mr. CONKLING introduced the subject of the claims of the insurance companies on the Geneva Award, by a proposition to repeal the portion of the law of last session which excludes those claims from the attention of the Commission created by that law, a motion in which Mr. CONKLING will have the approval, we believe, of most just-minded persons who have examined the matter. Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, introduced a bill to take the sting out of the so-called "gag law," by providing that no suit for libel shall be brought in Washington unless the party libeled reside there, and that in that case the suit may be removed to the District or Circuit Court for the place where the newspaper containing the libel is published. On motion of Mr. McKEE, of Mississippi, a committee of five was appointed to investigate the Vicksburg troubles—an affair sufficiently mixed to tax the patience and ingenuity of any committee. Mr. FARWELL, of Illinois, introduced a bill for free banking and specie payments. On the whole, Congress is mapping out quite as much work as it is likely to get through with.

The reception tendered last evening to the distinguished English statesman, Mr. FORSTER, by the Union League Club, was an exceedingly interesting one. Mr. FORSTER's welcome was by no means confined to the party with which the club is understood to sympathize, since many Democrats among the invited guests joined in rendering a hearty acknowledgment of the services rendered by that gentleman to our country. In the darkest hours of the rebellion Mr. FORSTER was a true friend to the Union cause, and in his admirable remarks last evening, he explained with frankness the motives that had governed his course. He was influenced, in brief, by the conviction that the preservation of the American Union was an essential condition to a hearty alliance between the two great English-speaking nations, in the cause of enlightened freedom and progress. From the United States under the domination of the slave power, England could have no effective co-operation. From the United States as they now are, Mr. FORSTER avowed that he expected the utmost sympathy and aid in the accomplishment of the purposes common to both peoples. He rendered cheerful testimony to the remarkable manner in which the ordinary consequences of civil war—bitterness and hatred between conquerors and conquered, and, in this case, between masters and slaves—had, according to his observation, been avoided; and he expressed the conviction that the grave political difficulties which had grown out of the war, and of emancipation and enfranchisement, would be successfully dealt with. These difficulties being adjusted, he prophesied for the Union an indefinite duration. Mr. FORSTER'S allusions to the Geneva arbitration were in the best spirit, and not untouched with a quaint and genial humor. We believe our people will generally agree with him that the mere fact of an arbitration successful under such great and complex difficulties will make a hasty, rash, unjustifiable quarrel between the two nations in the future very difficult.

In announcing his intention of signing the warrants which the late Mayor refused to sign, providing for the City's share of the Fourth Avenue Improvement, Mr. VANCE has come to the only conclusion possible under the circumstances. Whatever be the merits of the legislation under which several millions of public money were voted to enable Mr. VANDERBILT to sink his railroad track, there can hardly be any question that it was a bargain legitimately made by the people's representatives, and one from which the City has no honest way of escaping. Both legal and judicial opinions were decidedly against the late Mayor's position on the subject, and the acting Mayor has done a sensible thing in abandoning it.

The little explosion at Washington yesterday in reference to the Pacific Mail Company will probably help to give the finishing blow to the subsidy which was fraudulently obtained by that company. Mr. PARSONS, of Ohio, "rose to a personal explanation," but made matters a good deal worse for himself than they were before by acknowledging that he had been paid money by the corporation. It is quite clear that the subsidy should be repealed. As the Chicago *Tribune* says, "fraud vitiates all contracts, and the right of Congress to repeal the subsidy under such circumstances as are alleged will not be disputed, while the justice of such a course is obvious." To-day Mr. IRWIN is to be examined, and his disclosures may be expected to make no little sensation. The company should certainly lose its subsidy, and we hope we shall hear of no more subsidies this year to *any* corporation.

Although the Board of Assistant Aldermen have but a brief existence left them, the members seem determined to go out with much noise. The farcical proceedings of yesterday resulted from the disappointment and bad temper of an Assistant Alderman, who thought he ought to be on the committee appointed to receive King KALAKAUA. He evidently had parliamentary usage on his side, though he would have appeared much more creditably if he had endured the apparent slight in dignified silence. But he went out in a sulk, was captured by the Sergeant at Arms, and afterward threatened that functionary in a manner which led one of the Municipal legislators to say that his contumacious colleague ought to be ashamed of himself, as the Sergeant at Arms "was old enough to be his grandfather." This is all excessively ridiculous; and suggests the hope that the Assistant Aldermanic Committee may be induced to keep somewhat in the background of the ceremonies prepared for the reception of our coming guest. Even a potentate from the South Pacific would be apt to rank their grade of civilization pretty low.

A singular statement comes from Montevideo respecting the reported insurrection in Uruguay. It is now said that no such revolt has ever existed, and it is added, by way of explanation, that the story probably originated in the desire of a British naval officer to inform his Government of the civil war in the Argentine Confederation. The trouble in the last-named Republic, as our readers know, has come to an end by the surrender of Gen. MITRE and all his supporters; and it is rather odd that the story of a rebellion in a neighboring State should have at once been circulated. In default of a revolution in Uruguay, however, lovers of insurrectionary tumults will find refreshment in Peru, where the Pierola demonstration still continues.

An indication of returning activity in business is reported from the dry docks and shipyards. There is some stir among the mechanics engaged in branches of industry connected with the overhauling and repair of seagoing craft, and they have been busier during these December days than in November. This is always a healthy sign in a port like ours, though not important enough to more than strengthen the hope that the latest effects of the commercial storm are passing away.

Dispatches from Philadelphia to THE TIMES furnish such strong corroborative testimony connecting MOSHER, the Bay Ridge burglar, with the Ross kidnapping case, that there can no longer be any doubt as to the story told by the dying felon. The tangled web of mystery is beginning to be unraveled at last. We are told of the doings of the kidnappers, and of their movements in Philadelphia; and it is hoped that a fortunate conclusion will soon be brought to this long, sad, and eventful history.

## THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION AND "THE POOR."

In its new rôle of commentator on constitutional law, the *Herald* can hardly be called a success. Yesterday it made three remarkable discoveries in this field. The first is that in voting on the time for the constitutional amendments to take effect, the people were deciding not when the latest amendments should become law, but when some future amendments should begin to be binding. The next is that in voting upon the proposition that no city shall hereafter give any money or property or loan its money or credit "in aid of any individual association or corporation," the electors were not seeking to interfere with any existing law or usage whatever. The third is that "the poor," for whose support the people may be taxed under the amended Constitution may be held to include just as many persons as any private institution now participating in legislative grants may choose to receive within its doors. Any one who believes that these last two conclusions are unsound, not to say ridiculous, is branded by the *Herald* as meditating "a raid on the City charitable institutions," and therefore guilty of an enormity compared with which the letting loose of the wild beasts at Central Park is trifling.

This method of discussing the scope of the constitutional amendments is absurd enough to carry with it its own refutation. But even the *Herald's* nonsense may help to direct public attention to a subject which will, ere long be discussed with a good deal of acrimony, and which is of vital importance to our City charities as well as to the tax-payers at large. An attempt will evidently be made by the *Herald* and the religious sect for which it speaks to complicate the question by the introduction of sectarian issues. Three Roman Catholic charities—the Protectory, the Foundling Asylum, and the House of the Good Shepherd—take about half of the $800,000 voted this year out of taxation for charitable purposes. Adding the minor institutions within its pale which are similarly benefited, the Romish Church has a good deal at stake in the interpretation which may be put on the new amendments, and will, doubtless, make as decided an effort to make them bear the non-natural sense put on them by the *Herald* as it did to defeat them at the polls. But, in spite of such influences, the question will have to be decided by the Court of Appeals. Some of those who were chiefly instrumental in framing the amendments in question have already declared their intention to have the question brought before the courts, the moment "the City authorities attempt, under cover of supporting the poor, to give money as heretofore, to private charitable institutions."

It will be seen that the question of sentiment does not enter into the matter at all. The amendments are there—operative at this moment, the *Herald* says—and their full intent must be judicially declared and acted upon. One may, reasonably enough regret that this or the other valuable charity should be crippled by their operation, but that would merely be a good reason for making new appeals to private benevolence; it could have no bearing on the strict enforcement of the law. A reform of this kind is seldom perfected without inflicting undeserved hardship on somebody, and this one will be no exception to the rule.

The amendments affect the disposal of three distinct groups of appropriations. The first is the proceeds of taxation devoted under State laws to charitable institutions; the second, that portion of the funds of the Board of Education now voted to private or so-called "corporate" schools, and the third is the proceeds of the license fees now set apart for miscellaneous charitable uses. If the amendments have any meaning at all, they absolutely prohibit, with certain well-marked exceptions, the continuance of all such grants. In this case the exceptions actually do, in the language of a much abused phrase, "prove the rule." Had it not been the clear intention of the amendments to prohibit all future grants of State money to private charities, it would have been what the lawyers call "pure surplusage" to reserve to the Legislature the right to make "such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper." Had the same prohibition not been distinctly enforced on local authorities, it would have been simply nonsensical to reserve to them the right of "making such provision for the aid or support of their poor as may be authorized by law." The things which the State Legislature and local boards are still permitted to do under the law, show very distinctly the nature of the things which it forbids them doing. To suppose with the *Herald*, that the necessarily limited exception to the operation of either amendment was designed to neutralize the entire effect of the rule, is to give the Constitutional Commission and the Legislatures which amended its work credit for a vast amount of either duplicity or stupidity. The people, in voting on these amendments, accepted them in all the fullness of their obvious intent, and those who opposed them certainly did not labor under any misapprehension of their true meaning.

It is tolerably certain, then, that all which can be done to modify the effect of the sweeping prohibitions against public grants to private charities will be in one of the following ways: The State may continue to contribute to the support of the blind, deaf, and dumb in private institutions. It may, further, sanction per capita grants on behalf of juvenile delinquents, committed under the sentence of a magistrate to reformatories or asylums under private management, but its bounty must be strictly limited to such cases. In regard to county, city, town, or village authorities, they may support those persons who, by the proper inspectors, shall be declared to be paupers, either in their public institutions or in the houses of private individuals or associations. In New-York, the public institutions, supplemented by the usual out-door relief, would probably be considered adequate for the accommodation of all the adult or infant paupers chargeable on the tax-payers. Certainly no private institution could be allowed to determine for us who are the City poor. That would involve the right of a private corporation to impose of its own motion a tax upon the City, and that is, of course, absurd. The decision of the question involves the disposal of a million and a quarter of dollars per annum, or ten cents on every hundred dollars of taxable property in New-York. It is obvious enough, therefore, that there will be no lack of people having interest enough in its settlement to see it finally determined by the highest court in the State.

## THE BURGLARS AT BAY RIDGE.

It is many years since we have recorded so sudden and terrible an end to a life of crime as that which has befallen the Bay Ridge burglars. The full details which we publish to-day reveal a dark story of one side of our modern life. In the dead of night, a family living in a secluded spot on New-York Bay were awakened by a burglar-alarm connecting their house with another on their property. They found that burglars had entered the house, which was unoccupied, and were moving about in search of valuables. Four men from the alarmed house kept guard over the premises, waiting for the appearance of the robbers. Presently the burglars, two in number, appeared at the door, and were commanded to surrender. They replied with a volley from their fire-arms. A fight in the dark took place, in which one robber was killed instantly and his comrade was mortally wounded. Before the second man died he told his tale of crime, incidentally including, among other things, the abduction of the Ross child in the list of misdeeds which he or his companion had committed.

It will be seen that the career of these criminals has been a long one. It connects itself with the dark deeds of RULOFF, who was hanged in 1871, and it makes a startling picture in the light of modern civilization and social progress. At last, after a long immunity from justice, which must have made them bold, these hardened wretches have met their just deserts. They went into the Van Brunt house, armed and equipped, to commit murder if they had been interrupted in their plundering; and they perished miserably. Law-abiding people must deprecate violence, but these midnight robbers invited the fate that overtook them, and the thanks of outraged society is due to the courageous men who met them, and who successfully defended their own lives. It is not often that ruffians are overtaken by such signal and condign punishment. The law's delay, the interposition of mistaken clemency, and the active friendship of powerful men who use the ruffianly element of society, too often serve great rascals a good turn. If the Bay Ridge burglars had got into jail, the chances are that they could have swaggered through the mockery of a trial; some jury would have disagreed; some "influential politician" in the background would have pulled wires; and, by some hocus-pocus never explained, the scoundrels would have been let loose on society again within six months, just as other scoundrels have been before them. Men generally understand this; they defend their lives and property with powder and ball, just as they did in the bad old times when there was no law.

Of course, this is not a happy state of things, but it is just what exists; and we venture to say that the tragical business at Bay Ridge has spread more consternation among the thieves and murderers who infest this region than one hundred criminal indictments or convictions could have done. Jails are insecure, jailors and other officers are venal, and, somehow or another, there is always a chance which the bold rascal is ready to take. The VAN BRUNT family have inspired a new and wholesome terror.

The clue which is now left in the hands of the Police is one of great value. It not only leads to the unraveling of the mystery of the Ross abduction, but it ought to connect the slain brigands with many others who were their accomplices. It seems that these men have been "wanted" for a long time. The story of their hidings and evasion of justice has more than the average mystery of crime; and it is noticeable that the hunted men were arrested at last by citizens defending themselves—not by the agents of the law. We shall undoubtedly have now a copious amount of information from the startled Police officers in various parts of the country where these desperate men have carried on operations; but the long-sought game has been brought down by a volunteer company while the official sleuth-hounds were off the scent. It is a thousand pities that this sort of popular defense should be necessary; it were far better that the machinery of the Police were adequate to the emergency, and that the movements of the law were quick and sharp enough to signally punish offenders. So long as this is not the case, burglars and other thieves need not be surprised if they do sometimes blunder into an evil net, and so come to a dreadful end. It is hoped that the painful mystery surrounding the abduction of the Ross child is now about to be lifted. The unexpected light thrown into this sad story has fallen with dramatic effect. But, quite as important as any termination to the long pursuit of the kidnappers, is the awfully sudden vindication of outraged justice, by which the Bay Ridge brigands have been overtaken.

## THE BASIS OF A SOUND EDUCATION.

Mr. JOHN WALTER, a leading Liberal member of Parliament in England, has been addressing the students of an educational institute which appears to have been founded for the benefit of the laboring classes. There was so much in his speech which is deserving of thought and attention all the world over that we reproduce a part of it in our columns this morning. In these days, when we hear so much talk about a good education, and meet with so few persons who possess it, the advice of one who is not only an admirable scholar, but a man of great experience of the world and of public affairs; who has enjoyed great opportunities of usefulness in life, and has made a noble use of them all—advice from such a quarter cannot fail to be of much practical value. Few men have led so busy a life as Mr. WALTER—few men have had greater responsibilities resting upon them, or have approached them in a more thoroughly conscientious spirit. It is not always men of wealth who lead lives free from the necessity of severe work, or exempt from heavy duties and cares. Probably few mechanics who demand an "eight-hour law" have worked harder than Mr. WALTER. Many of them would probably think themselves very much ill-used if they had his cares and responsibilities to face. In this speech, therefore, Mr. WALTER does not speak as an indolent rich man, addressing persons whose lot in life is inevitably one of toil. The suggestions which he offers are the results of long study and experience; the sources of comfort under the trials of existence are as easily accessible to the poorest of persons who heard or may read Mr. WALTER's speech as they are to the speaker himself. The only question is whether there is the disposition in the hearer or reader to make a wise use of their opportunities.

In these days, as we all know, the world is overrun with books which are intrinsically worthless, or which are absolutely ruinous in their moral effects. We do not condemn what is called light literature, any more than Mr. WALTER does. In fact, the last ten years or so have brought forward several novelists whose works will do good rather than harm. No one can be injured by reading such books as Mr. BLACK's *Princess of Thule*, or Mr. HARDY'S *Pair of Blue Eyes*, or the less known but extremely able books of Mr. BLACKMORE, *The Maid of Sker* and *Lorna Doone*. *The Maid of Sker* is far better than any of SMOLLET's novels, and would have made an enormous reputation for any man fifty years ago. But, in these days, reputations are won with greater difficulty. If all our light literature resembled the works we have named—and we have purposely refrained from alluding to the more famous authors of the age—there would be little reason to warn young people against novel-reading, within proper bounds. But tons of trash are sent forth from the printing-press, and the demand for it seems to be without limit. It is a very bad sign, and ought to moderate those boasts which are so often made as to the vast superiority of modern education and taste. People, half a century ago, may have read fewer books; but educated people read better books, as a general rule, than so-called educated people do in the present day.

It is, therefore, a most necessary warning which Mr. WALTER gives young persons of both sexes, when he advises them not "to lay the foundation of their literary taste in sensational novels and works of that class." He recommends them to go back to the great masters of the language—to SHAKESPEARE, BACON, and MILTON. He tells them, what every hard-worked man knows to be true, that in the works of these masters—especially in SHAKESPEARE—there is an unfailing spring of enjoyment. The older a man grows, the more intense is the pleasure which he derives from reading and re-reading the all but inspired writings of the world's greatest author. Mr. WALTER advised his hearers to keep one of SHAKESPEARE'S plays always open before them in their leisure hours—"not only," he said, "for the sake of enjoying their dramatic beauty, but for the sake of keeping your mind well stored with the maxims of wisdom and prudence which are scattered like diamonds through every scene, and enriching your own vocabulary with the splendid language in which they are conveyed." And this advice is by no means applicable merely to young persons. It is worthy of being followed by every man, whose yearly reading ought to be considered incomplete without a course of SHAKESPEARE.

In the above passage, and in one or two others, Mr. WALTER makes reference to a point which is deserving of far greater attention than it generally receives. We mean the practice of committing to memory a certain part of what one reads. There are many situations in life in which the knowledge of some favorite works of our favorite authors may prove the greatest possible source of consolation. And even in the ordinary affairs of life, the quiet repetition of such pieces will serve to ease the monotony of toil, or divert the mind from the petty vexations and harassing cares of the hour. It is something to fall back upon. In traveling, a man's library may easily be reduced to the treasures which he may happen to have stored away in his mind. It is a great possession to have a collection of such treasures placed beyond the reach of ordinary vicissitudes. "The words of the wise," said Mr. WALTER, "are as goads; and I would advise you to commit many of them to memory, and to begin to do so early." It is a piece of advice which no one will follow without afterward feeling very thankful that he did so. And it is astonishing how capable even a poor memory becomes of retaining what is learned, after a little practice. We have known cases in which a man was convinced that he never could learn a piece of poetry or prose by heart, and who, having been prevailed upon to try, learned one, and then another, and so on until he could boast of a very fair selection of general literature in his mental library. The ease with which actors learn long parts shows that the art of committing things to memory is by no means rare or difficult. It is scarcely necessary to re-echo Mr. WALTER'S advice, that the pieces so learned should always be of the very best. One does not want to use one's memory as a rubbish-hole. In this, as in other things, a wise choice and thoroughness of work are indispensably necessary. Good work of any kind never fails to ennoble the character of the man who performs it. Upon this subject, so immensely important, and yet so fatally underrated in the present day, we cannot add anything which could render more impressive the closing words of Mr. WALTER's excellent speech to the working men who listened to him, and some of whom may possibly have been aware that the speaker had exemplified in his own life the momentous lessons which he sought to impress upon their minds: "No station," he said, "is so high as to be exempt from this duty; none so low as not to be dignified by the faithful discharge of it. The works themselves upon which all this labor is bestowed must of necessity perish; but the qualities which have been gained by the faithful and honest discharge of the daily duties of life will endure for ever, and find scope for their exercise in a higher and holier sphere."

## THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The annual report of the Union League was read to-night at the yearly meeting. Speaking of the defeat of the Republican Party in this State, the report says wherever the business of the country is depressed, as it has been in the United States for many months, the party in power is always held responsible for it, no matter what the cause may be; nevertheless, the report adds, there has been just ground for discontent among the Republican voters with the character of many of the candidates presented to them for public office, and this certainly operated to a considerable extent to promote the result. The report alludes to the effort being made by the League, through its committee, to secure the nomination of unexceptionable candidates within the Republican Party to be voted for at the February election in this city. The number of members is 1,676.

## RESCUE OF A CREW AFTER EIGHT DAYS IN THE BOATS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—The schooner Dick Williams, from Rockland, Me., for Newbern, N. C., arrived here with the crew of the schooner Angelina, of Philadelphia, lost in a gale near Turk's Island. The crew, by taking promptly to the boats, were saved, but were obliged to remain in them eight days, when they were picked up and taken to Nassau, N. P., and by the United States Consul at that place sent here.

## THE HUDSON CLOSING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 14.—Reports from up the Hudson to-night state that the river is closed at Castleton, and that the ice is making fast at all points. Intelligence from below says a gale of wind is blowing, and at many places the water leaps over the railroad track.

# WASHINGTON.

## THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS—GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE DEPOSITORS—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS—SOUTH CLAIMS—ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The report of the Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank has been transmitted to the House. The Commissioners were Ex-Postmaster General Creswell, Mr. Leopold, of the Treasury Department, and Dr. Purvis, a colored man of this city. The report was ready some weeks ago, but under the law there was no officer authorized to receive it. The Commissioners desired to present it to the Secretary of the Treasury in order that it might reach the public and serve as an answer to the numerous inquiries that came to them by letter, concerning the condition of the bank. A resolution offered by Mr. Beck, in the House a few days since, calling for a report to Congress, was the occasion for presenting the report. The immediate cause of the suspension of the bank was the provision of the law of last June which required the deposits thereafter made to be kept as special deposits, and not to be used in the ordinary business of the bank. The new deposits not being available for the payment of the old depositors, the bank went on as long as possible, and then was compelled to close up its affairs under the second provision of the bill. The report presents a statement of the amount of indebtedness, which reaches near $3,000,000. The face value of the assets is $2,600,000 or $2,700,000, or above ninety-five per cent of the liabilities. The exact amount of the latter cannot yet be ascertained, and all the pass-books will have to be presented before any but a nearly approximate estimate can be made. All the funds collected by the Commissioners have been deposited in the United States Treasury, and now amount to $100,000. The statement of this deposit account is presented with the report. The commission is authorized to declare dividends whenever there have been collected funds sufficient to pay twenty per cent. The amount thus far received would permit a dividend of only about four per cent. The Commission has offered the real estate securities in this city for sale but has been unable to sell, except in a very few instances. Nearly all the investments in this city will ultimately be secured, but investments outside of Washington have been very bad, and the amount of the assets will be reduced to an extent that cannot now be estimated. The assets at the South are of little value. The number of depositors in all the branches was upward of 72,000, and the work of collecting the pass-books is retarded by the prejudices and fears of those who hold them. All the thirty-four branches have been closed up and the papers brought to Washington. The Commissioners have reduced the expenses of the bank from $150,000 to $30,000, and are conducting all the affairs of the institution with the closest attention to the interests of the depositors. But it will be a long time before the dividend of twenty per cent. can be distributed. Altogether, the report gives a very bad account of the affairs of the bank, and its exhibit is so unfavorable that it seems impossible that more than fifty or sixty per cent. will ever be realized by the creditors of the bank, and some years will be required to collect and distribute even so much as that.

### THE NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSES.

The officers appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston Custom Houses have made their report. The existence of numerous abuses are pointed out and a list of officers presented, who are not necessary to the Customs Service. The report is in this respect alike for New-York and Philadelphia, Secretary Bristow, in consequence of this report has prepared a circular letter, in which specific instructions are given with reference to a more economical administration of the several Custom-houses, and with stringent orders that all accounts of money disbursed for salaries, or other purposes, must be rendered in detail. An order has also been prepared directing the discharge of a number of officers at the New-York and Philadelphia Custom-houses. Many of the officers vacated under this order will be permanently dispensed with.

### SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The following is a statement of the numbers and amounts of the claims reported to Congress for payment by the Southern Claims Commission: Alabama, 141 cases, $72,709 82; Arkansas, 154 cases, $95,559 50; Florida, —— cases, $13,275; Georgia, 105 cases, $41,952 46; Louisiana, 14 cases, $95,737; Mississippi, 76 cases, $142,327; North Carolina, 116 cases, $35,625 57; South Carolina, 12 cases, $5,933 25; Tennessee, 318 cases, $139,693 25; Texas, 2 cases, $1,300: Virginia, 210 cases, $138,251 41; West Virginia, 6 cases, $8,695. Total, $791,056 26. The whole number of cases examined was more than twice as great as the number allowed by the Commission.

### THE TITLE TO THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

Argument was commenced to-day in the Court of Claims in the cases of Recton, Gaines, and Hale against the United States, which involve the title to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, celebrated as a resort for invalids. The case involves the title to the lands on which the Springs are situated, estimated to be worth about $3,000,000. The claimants were referred to the Court of Claims by an act of Congress passed June, 1870, giving them two years in which to present their claims. On Thursday last a joint resolution was introduced in the House to allow the heirs of Don Juan Filhiol, who claims under an old Spanish grant, to file a petition in the Court of Claims, and requesting the court to suspend all action in this case during the present session of Congress, unless a bill now pending in the House shall be acted on. These heirs claim that by the negligence of their counsel they were excluded by the limitation of the statute, and the bill gives them thirty days in which to file their claim. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole to be considered in connection with the pending bill. The Court of Claims to-day refused to postpone the trial because of the bill and resolution pending in the House.

### THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

The decorating of the Rotunda for the Centennial Tea Party, which is to be held day after to-morrow, was begun to-day. The display of flags and bunting is already very beautiful, and the Rotunda is likely to appear finer on the night of the tea party than it ever has before. The attendance not only from Washington, but from distant cities, promises to be very large, and the managers expect to secure a very considerable sum of money in aid of the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia.

### SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to-day endeavored to have the House pass a resolution making a general declaration against the granting of subsidies at this session. The disposition to avoid voting on the resolution was immediately manifested, and after some preliminary skirmishing the House adjourned by an overwhelming vote, without allowing the roll to be called on Mr. Holman's resolution. This action would seem at first to indicate that the House is not very warmly opposed to the various subsidy schemes that are presenting themselves at the capitol. Members however, do not construe the adjournment in that way. They say that the resolution was so broad in its terms as to cut off the guaranteeing of Government aid to any enterprise whatever, and some of the members were fearful that unimportant local demands might be made upon them which a vote for the Holman proposition would make it very uncomfortable to meet. If the roll-call had been made there is every reason to believe that a very large majority would have voted in favor of the resolution. Members of Congress almost universally express the belief that neither of the Pacific Railroad schemes can succeed, and they are the principal subsidies which are sought at the present session. While Southern members generally are in favor of guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad, that proposition finds almost no support in the North, and it seems impossible that any extent or method of lobbying can in the excited state of public feeling, and in the presence of the immense opposition, bring to the support of the scheme a majority of either House.

### THE SAFE BURGLARY AGAIN.

The effort was made in the House to-day unsuccessfully to secure another Congressional investigation of the safe burglary business. The necessary two-third vote could not be obtained, and the resolution for a committee failed. If there could be any hope that an investigation would clear up the mystery or enable the public to fix the responsibility clearly upon the guilty parties, the resolution would have had no opposition, except from injudicious partisans of the old district officers. It is not unlikely, however, that before the session ends the people who have prosecuted this affair will be able to secure the appointment of a committee.

### THE DISTRICT LIBEL LAW.

The attempt was made by Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, to-day, to have his bill to repeal what is known as the "Press-gag law" considered by the House, but it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, and with a promise from Judge Poland that there should be no delay in bringing the matter before the House. Mr. Phelps was entirely satisfied with this action of the House, which was based upon the desire to give Judge Poland an opportunity to explain his action with respect to the bill, and to state his views upon it. It was also sent to the committee, in order that a bill may be perfected which will secure the object which Mr. Phelps had in view, and which good lawyers in the House say his bill would not accomplish.

## THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

### TESTIMONY OF BARON HOLSTEIN—CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENTS.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The trial of Count Von Arnim was resumed to-day.

Baron Holstein gave his testimony. He denied that Prince Bismarck had commissioned him to watch Von Arnim. The accused had stated that he would not resign, and that the Foreign Office would not place him on the retired list because he held documents which compromised Bismarck.

With the examination of this witness the taking of testimony closed and the public prosecutor made the speech for the Crown. He declared the accused had been guilty of bad faith and his statements were unworthy of credit. He argued that the Count purposely abstracted the documents and never had an intention of returning them. The revelations communicated to the Vienna *Presse* were intended to be used as weapons for a campaign against Prince Bismarck; but the accused retreated almost before the attack was commenced. The echo of the assassin's shot at Kissingen was too much for him. The offense was without extenuation and was aggravated by the rank of the accused. Nevertheless, concluded the prosecutor, the Government would refrain from demanding deprivation of civil rights.

Herr Holtzendorf, counsel for the defense, argued that even if all the charges were admitted, an acquittal was unavoidable on purely legal grounds. It could not be maintained that the Crown had any proprietary right in the missing documents. The accused, in his conflict with Bismarck, considered that he was defending his honor.

### SENTENCE OF TWO AND A HALF YEARS' IMPRISONMENT ASKED.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Public Prosecutor spoke two and a half hours, and concluded by asking that the prisoner be sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

## URUGUAY.

### NO REVOLUTION IN THIS REPUBLIC—THE BASIS OF THE REPORT IN THE ARGENTINE REVOLT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Advices received here from Montevideo declare that the information sent here by the commander of the British man-of-war Cracker, in regard to an insurrection in Uruguay, is without foundation as to this country, and that it was probably intended to inform the British Government of the state of affairs in the Argentine Republic. There is no trouble of the kind reported in Uruguay.

## FRANCE.

### EXCITEMENT OVER THE REPORTED CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE ARNIM TRIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Intense feeling has been aroused in France by some of the papers read in the Arnim trial. One dispatch especially, in which Bismarck says he cannot but wish to see France weak, and deems it unadvisable to strengthen her by contributing to the establishment of the monarchy, causes profound indignation.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

### THE ST. PETERSBURG JOURNAL ON THE ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* complains of the attacks in the English journals on the proposed reopening of the International Code Conference, and says their unfavorable comments may lead to the settlement of the questions involved without the assistance or participation of Great Britain.

## SPAIN.

### GEN. LOMA WOUNDED ONLY—A NEPHEW OF SERRANO KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Dispatches from San Sebastian admit that Gen. Loma has been wounded, but represent that his injuries are slight, and he is expected to recover within a week.

A nephew of Marshal Serrano was killed in the recent battle.

## MARINE DISASTER.

### WRECK OF A NEW-YORK BOUND STEAMER IN THE CHINA SEA, AND SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

HONG KONG, Dec. 14.—The steam-ship Mongol, from Shanghai for New-York, has been wrecked, and sixteen persons perished.

# THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

## RECEPTION TO HON. WILLIAM E. FORSTER, M. P.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME OF MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE—REPLY OF THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.

The reception extended last evening by the Union League Club to Hon. William E. Forster, of the British House of Commons, was a most pleasant and successful occasion. The guests began arriving at an early hour, and, after their reception by the Committee appointed for that purpose, they scattered through the rooms and engaged in conversation until 8 o'clock. At about that hour they drifted slowly, by twos and threes, toward the theatre, in which the speaking was held, and which was draped with English and American flags. The room was comfortably filled by an audience largely composed of the distinguished citizens of the city. Among them were Judge John R. Brady, of the Supreme Court; Judge Charles P. Daly, Recorder John K. Hackett, Mayor Vance, Thomas C. Acton, A. A. Low, General Hancock, Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court; Judge Woodruff, of the United States Court; Dorman B. Eaton, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Peter Cooper, Stewart L. Woodford, Judge Larremore, Court of Common Pleas; Elliot C. Cowdin, Rev. Dr. Chapin, District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, George H. Bliss, United States District Attorney; Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, Columbia College; William H. Wickham, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rufus F. Andrews, Judge Benedict, United States Court; Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, Supreme Court; Salem H. Wales, and William Orton. At about 8:30 o'clock the gentlemen who were to occupy the platform arrived, and among them were A. T. Stewart, Ex-Gov. Morgan, William Cullen Bryant, William A. Dodge, Jackson S. Schultz, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. Hill, R. P. Moreton, William M. Evarts, Abram S. Hewitt, Judge Noah Davis, Collector Arthur, and Mr. Shearman. A few moments after the arrival of these gentlemen Mr. Forster entered upon the stage, accompanied by Mr. Choate, who made the introductory address. Mr. Forster, he said, needed no lavish encomiums from him; a simple statement of his public life was abundant explanation of the greeting which had been extended to him. Mr. Choate then specified some of the services which Mr. Forster had rendered to the United States at that very critical period when Washington was in as much danger as Richmond. In 1862, when an attempt was made to set aside the blockade, Mr. Forster had shown how wonderfully well it had been maintained, and the attempt was defeated. And, later on, when an endeavor was made to induce the English Government to offer its services as a mediator between the North and the South, Mr. Forster had characterized the attempt as an affront upon the United States Government. Besides these and other services, he had been a foremost champion of the cause of common-school education, which is so dear to every American, and so important to the maintenance of our institutions. He then introduced Mr. Forster, who upon rising was greeted with prolonged applause. Mr. Forster, in beginning his remarks, referred to the war. Never before, he said, had there been a war in which so little hatred had been manifested, and never before was there one in which there was so great a stake. If the South had been successful there would have been inaugurated an era of sectional jealousies and of standing armies such as overburden Europe, and slavery would still have been in existence. But it had been unsuccessful. Slavery was abolished, and the Union was, he thought, not only preserved for the time, but preserved forever. He then referred to an alliance between England and America, which he said he desired, not from fear of defeat in case of a war, but because it would be a civil war, and because he thought the two nations could together influence the world for good. The Geneva Board of Arbitration, he said, he had worked hard for, and he was proud of it because hereafter it would be almost impossible to force the two nations into hostilities without an attempt at a peaceful settlement. His final topic was a consideration of the similarities rather than the differences between England and America. His first look at this country had shown a great many social peculiarities, but a second and a deeper one had shown that there was a substantial sameness after all. And so it was with the two Governments,—the organizations were different but they both had for their foundation principle that the will of the people must be obeyed. He closed with thanks for the reception which had been tendered him, and an eloquent expression of his good wishes for the future of the United States. His remarks abounded with humorous and earnest passages and were very well received. Below will be found a full report of both addresses.

### MR. CHOATE'S ADDRESS.

In introducing Mr. Forster, Mr. Choate said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB AND OUR HONORED FRIENDS: Before presenting to you the very eminent gentleman who has kindly consented to be our guest this evening, it may not be out of place for me to state very briefly the motives that have impelled us to extend to him our hospitalities in this unusual manner, and to summon to meet him so goodly a company of the representative men of the City, of all parties and professions, whom I see about me, and among whom I am happy to see some of our old time political adversaries, who I believe now for the first time interchange these civilities with us. We have met within these walls before to receive our distinguished generals returning from the field in triumph and the civilians of the great party with whom we have sympathized. But this, I believe, is the first time on which we have enjoyed the opportunity of welcoming a statesman from a foreign country, and of expressing, so far as we may presume to do it, the respect and the gratitude which this City and community entertain for the faithful friendship and the devoted services which he rendered to our country in the most critical period of its history. I think it may fairly be said that if the tragical events which called this club into being had never happened; if we had had no rebellion and no civil war, and if slavery had still held its foul clutch upon the throat of our nation, we should still have found in Mr. Forster a most firm and steadfast friend; for everybody now agrees that the original anti-slavery men on the other side of the Atlantic and on this—I mean those who hated slavery for its own sake and from an inborn love of liberty in the abstract—were the truest friends that we as a slave-holding people have had. And in that view, those Englishmen who, like our distinguished guest of this evening, were by birth and education full-blooded and thoroughbred anti-slavery men deserve well of our Republic, and understood and promoted its best interests. But when the last compromise with slavery had been tried and had failed, and our deadly conflict came, and civil war with all its horrors found our Government unprepared to realize or cope with it, and all those frightful disasters came upon us that made up the history of the first years of the rebellion, then it was that our national distress was the touchstone that tested the fidelity of all true friends of America and of liberty. And it is because the liberal statesmen of England, of whom Mr. Forster is a leading representative, from that day forward to the end believed and acted as if they believed that the United States, in spite of all her woes and calamities, was still a great nation, and would in time surely emerge in triumph from her troubles, and because they understood and insisted that the highest and best policy of England was that she should so triumph that we hold them in grateful remembrance. I believe that the time is coming, and coming very soon, when all Americans, in the South as well as in the North, will agree that the true welfare not only of our country as a whole, but of every part and section of it, demanded that the war should end as it did, and in the complete and perpetual triumph of the Government; and when all Englishmen will agree that those among their statesmen who stood by that hope, and labored to that end, were the best friends of their own country, as well as of ours, and that, as in the earlier struggle of our Revolution, the men who stood in their place in Parliament, calling always for justice to America, and insisting that she could not be conquered, have long since been accepted by the united voice of their countrymen as the real patriots of their time. So those kindred spirits of this later era, who labored to persuade their own Government and people to be just and generous to America, and the more just and the more generous the more she stood in need of their sympathy, will receive from history the same meed of praise.

### HOW MR. FORSTER SHOWED HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA.

You are all too familiar with the events of those days to have forgotten the part which our distinguished guest then took in Parliament as the member for Bradford. It is no flattery to say that he acted always as the steadfast friend of his own country and of ours, and demonstrated that the two characters were not incompatible. I may not, in his presence, detail all that he said and did in the line of this policy. Let two or three instances suffice. In the early part of 1862, when a violent pressure was brought to bear upon his Government to attempt a breach of the blockade by which our navy had already and successfully invested the Southern ports, he disputed in the House of Commons the alleged inefficiency of the blockade, and demonstrated by the very facts and arguments which were brought to bear against it that it had been wonderfully effective from the beginning. He argued that the strict observance of a genuine neutrality was all that could save England from a more deplorable war than any other in which she could engage; a war in which, to use his own words, "she would have to fight for slavery and against her own kinsmen." This view happily prevailed. The Government declared against the proposition, and so England was saved from a great injustice and America from a disaster which would have been irreparable. A little later in the same year, when defeat and disaster covered our arms, when Washington was in greater danger than Richmond, and the commercial prosperity of England was checked, and her great cotton mills stopped by the progress of the war, a bold attempt was made in Parliament to induce the British Government to offer mediation. He then insisted that such an offer would be unjustifiable in the position as it then stood, and would justly be regarded as an affront by our Government; that England's true interest was that the war should end as speedily as possible, and that such a step on her part would only embitter and prolong it. He contended that slavery was the true cause of the war, and expressed his conviction that the war would end in its extermination, although he could not see exactly how that desired end would be brought about. It is not a little remarkable that when this prophetic hope was asserted on the other side of the Atlantic our own Government, though near in time, was yet not quite so near in purpose to its realization. On almost the very day on which it was uttered, President Lincoln sent a Message to Congress with the draft of a bill the plan of which was to compensate any State which might abolish slavery within its limits, by issuing to it United States six per cent. bonds at so many dollars a head for all the slaves so freed. And it was not till six months afterward that the hope of history was realized by the actual publication, on the 1st of January, 1863, of the proclamation that declared all slaves to be freemen thenceforth and forever. From the very outbreak of our troubles our friend demanded of the Government a strict enforcement of its Foreign Enlistment act, to prevent rebel cruisers from being built and equipped in England and sent forth for the destruction of our commerce; and if he and those who stood with him could have had their way, no Confederate flag would have found its way out upon the ocean. The Alabama, the Florida and the Shenandoah would have been tied fast until the end of the war to the British docks, where they were built or equipped, and the war itself would have been thereby shortened by many months, or years. In march, 1863, when exhorting the Government to increased vigilance in preventing the escape of new cruisers which were already projected, he used the argument, so characteristic of a Christian statesman, that England should do as she would be done by, and, he added, as America had always done by her, and in that connection he cited two instances of the fidelity of our Government in that regard—the case of the Russian Admiral and the Navy—and it may not be uninteresting to him to know that the great American shipbuilder and the eminent American merchant to whom he referred in that debate, as illustrating the fact that American subjects would not break their own neutrality laws, are present with us this evening to do him honor. We have to be thankful that he was by no means alone in these efforts. John Bright was always with him shoulder to shoulder. The aggregate of these friendly influences was sufficient to restrain the Government from any over tacts against its declared neutrality, and there good reason to believe that we had more friends than we knew, not only in Parliament, but in the Government, and that that precious lady, the Queen herself, was wholly averse to anything which tended to a breach of friendship with America.

### A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

If you will allow me, I will read a sentence on this point from a letter received by the committee from one of our most venerable citizens, whom only age and its infirmities have kept from joining us to-night. I mean Mr. Thurlow Weed. "And while," he writes, "you are recognizing with appropriate honors the claim of an eminent British statesman to our own regard, I am sure that you will cheerfully, gratefully, and with a deep and profound sense of the obligation, remember the action of the Queen, as a question of momentous importance. When Lord Palmerston went to Windsor with a dispatch demanding from our Government the surrender of Mason and Slidell, for the Queen's approval, her Majesty, absorbed by solicitude for the health of Prince Albert, had heard little or nothing of the Trent affair, and was startled and shocked at the idea of war with America. Not liking the peremptory language and defiant spirit of the dispatch, the Queen took it to the apartment of the Prince Consort, who used his pen for the last time in modifying and softening the tone of that dispatch. When, on my return from England, I informed President Lincoln and Mr. Seward of this incident, the Secretary remarked that this had rendered it easier for our Government to discharge its part of a difficult and ungracious duty." But why should I specify any more of the friendly acts of our guest in that interesting epoch? From the beginning of the war to its end he acted upon the harmonious and consistent theory that the triumph of the Union, the cause of freedom and humanity, were involved, and so we were always sure of his vote, his voice and his sympathy. Gentlemen, since the plain records of his public conduct explain so fully the causes of our gratitude to Mr. Forster, I will not offend you, or embarrass him, by any fulsome words of compliment. Nor will we pause in this hour of rejoicing to consider how many Englishmen were against him and us in those trying days, or how loud their voices were. We prefer to remember only the friendly acts and words, and to forget the angry feelings of those days. Nor will I rake the dead ashes of the rebellion to boast of the sympathy of three courageous Englishmen as champions of the North against the South, because we now can truly say that we know no North and no South, and because they acted in the faith that the cause of either section could best be served by upholding the supremacy of the Union over both.

### MR. FORSTER'S EFFORTS IN THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

But I should be false to this occasion, gentlemen, if I did not in conclusion call your attention to another totally different subject, in regard to which our eminent friend is entitled to grateful recognition wherever the English language is spoken. I mean for his whole-souled devotion to the great cause of education. Since in this country education has been the one great interest underlying and overshadowing all the rest from the day when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth until this hour; since its success is the measure and the standard of our national strength and prosperity; since the different regions and sections of this great Republic take rank exactly like children in the schools according to the fidelity with which they have cherished it, we cannot, as Americans, afford to leave it out of the estimate of that tribute which we are paying to-night. Our guest was the father and the champion of that great measure, so vital to the welfare of England—the Elementary Education bill, which was introduced and carried through in the session of 1870, having for its object—as its name implies—to secure elementary education to all the children of England. No man who pretends to be educated ought to be unfamiliar with that long series of speeches in the House of Commons, by which Mr. Forster, as the member of Parliament having that bill in charge advocated and carried it through. How he demonstrated that upon its speedy passage depended the industrial prosperity, the constitutional system, and the national safety of England. How, in an almost unparalleled debate of twenty-one days, he contended for its passage—answering all questions, settling all doubts, silencing all opposition; so that, when at last it had received the royal assent, every child in England could fairly thank him for having secured to it at least the sure foundations of an education. In this view I rejoice to see with us to-night so many of our citizens who are specially concerned in that momentous subject.

In the name of the club I must thank all of our invited guests for their presence here this evening. The members of the Union League Club have never been suspected of any lack of self-sufficiency, but we felt that we could only do justice to this occasion by calling to our aid some of those who might fairly be supposed to represent the City and all its various interests, so that Mr. Forster may understand that this expression of regard proceeds not from any one class, party, or profession, but is shared in by all our people, and that we bid him a most cordial welcome, and this not for his own sake only, but as a token of our friendship for that great people which he represents; a friendship which we trust may remain forever unbroken.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Choate introduced Mr. Forster, who spoke as follows:

### MR. FORSTER'S REMARKS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have often had occasion to lament that want of power of expression which has accompanied me through life, and I have often wondered why it is I ventured to take part in public affairs, but I never regretted it so much as I do this evening. I know of no time in the history of my life in which there was such an occasion for me to be eloquent and yet, alas! eloquent I cannot be. I can only say that I never was so embarassed, I may say overpowered, with kindness as by the kindness of your reception this evening. I try to imagine that it is not to myself personally, and yet the eloquent and kind remarks of the President almost make me think that it to some extent is a personal welcome that you are giving me. [Applause.] And I will say that when this invitation was first extended to me I thought that really I should not accept, that it would hardly be fitting so to honor me, but I supposed that I should not readily decline any meeting in which the good feeling of Americans to Englishmen, even though to one of her least conspicuous statesmen, would be thus evinced. I must not merely thank you for your great kindness, but as I am about leaving your shores in two days I am glad to be able, in this meeting, to say one word of the great kindness with which I have been received throughout your great country. It was not merely courtesy to myself; that I should have expected, for the character the Americans have for courtesy would have secured that I should be thus treated where I was known. But there are mischief-makers who, sometimes from recklessness and sometimes from malice, try, on both sides of the Atlantic, to represent that there is some ill-feeling between the two countries and between the two peoples, and, therefore, I am glad to take this opportunity of saying that from Boston to the Rocky Mountains, and from Niagara to New-Orleans, I never heard one mention of my country that an Englishman would not like to hear. (Applause.) Well, Sir, you have alluded to the facts connected with your great struggle, with your great rebellion. I will myself hardly allude to them. You have stated with great generosity your opinion that as time grows on, history will prove both to Americans and to Englishmen, that you had in that great crisis more friends in our country than perhaps at the time you supposed. I think you will find as you get to know more of the actual facts, I think you will find what was really the case, that both the people and the Government of England were your steadfast sympathizers and friends. [Applause.] You stated, Sir, and stated with great truth, that there were men in our country who could not help being your friends in that great struggle; that the Abolitionists, the old anti-slavery men, well knew what that struggle meant, and indeed I may say that I, as an enemy of slavery from the time that I could first read a book or listen to words spoken on the subject, that I should have been utterly without excuse if I had not the knowledge to see what was the real meaning of the terrible contest in which you were engaged. [Applause.] I had the knowledge that there was never any struggle out of my country, I don't know that there was ever any struggle anywhere, in which I felt so intensely interested as in your great civil war.

### THE WAR OF THIS CENTURY.

There never was a war upon which depended a greater stake, in which the issue was more important. History, I believe, will declare it was the war of this century, of this age. What were the great results? What were the great stakes at issue? There was the preservation of your great Union; there was the abolition of this terrible evil of slavery. What would have happened if you had not succeeded? Why, your Union would have been broken up. You would have had in America, as we have in Europe, countries with large standing armies, combinations, complications, and difficulties, frontiers constantly jealously, watching each other, constantly trying—and that is what I always endeavor to remind men in England—constantly trying to drag the nations of Europe into some difficulties on one side or the other. And as regards slavery, slave power would have been dominant over a large portion of your fair country, and in fact we would have been put back in the progress of civilization for many, many years. [Applause.] What would have been the results? There never was a war waged for a greater stake; there never was a war with greater results. These results may be summed up almost in two words—slavery abolished in the United States, and by that abolition doomed to destruction elsewhere—and your nation saved not only from that assault, but saved, as I fully believe, forever. [Applause.]

### OUR TERRIBLE WAR.

No one who traveled over your country—no one can read her history—no one can see how you are united together by every tie of liberty, of interest, and of blood, without saying that nothing but the destruction, the influences of such a tremendous evil as slavery would promote disseveration. These were facts which I knew before I came to America. I knew what an important war it had been, and how great the stake, and how great the results; but I confess that traveling in your country has made me realize more even than I did when I was reading the daily accounts that reached me during the struggle—has made me realize more completely what a terrible war it was. I doubt whether there ever was a civil war, or any war which was waged with greater destruction of life on each side, with greater suffering, and I may say with greater courage, greater heroism, greater endurance. And when I say that I don't say on one side only, for your fellow countrymen of the South showed that they were Americans showed, I might say, that they were of English descent. [Applause.] We know the courage with which they fought was wasted on a wrong side; it was expended in what was indeed a bad cause, but they did not think so. They were in rebellion because of the circumstances that surrounded them. There was such a fate and destiny hanging over them, and these men who were fighting against the Union, and fighting for slavery thought, as they told me in the South, that they were fighting for their firesides. But not only was the war waged one of the greatest wars in the world for the valor and heroism with which it was waged, but there is another fact that is brought home to me by the short visit I have paid you, and that is there never was a civil war which, I fully believe, has left less hatred and less rancor behind it [applause;] less hatred between the victor and the vanquished, less hatred between the freedmen and their masters. I don't say that there is absolutely no ill feeling or ill will left on the part of any of the men in the South, or that what happened to the men in the North has been entirely wiped out of their memories; but I do say this to the credit of our common race, there was never a contest that we can find anywhere but in itself no civil war for any length of time prosecuted that has left so little of a feeling of hatred on the part of the combatants, and has made it so easy for them now to unite together, and to be, as the President said, one country, hardly remembering their difficulties. [Applause.] I was introduced last week by a Federal General to a Confederate General, on the floor of the House. I heard, as I went through the country, men who had been fighting in different camps talking over the battles in which they had been opposed to each other, and in fact I was always told that if there was any difficulty or disagreement left it was not between those who fought, but rather between those who had not fought. [A laugh.]

### THE MASTER AND THE SLAVE.

Well, Sir, then as regards the master and the slave, I do not deny that you have a terrible problem—a most difficult problem before you—the problem of dealing with the freedman and considering what the antecedents of slavery are, what slavery made him—ay, what slavery made his master. The problem of having to deal with these men in their new condition is one that may well call for all the forbearance and all the wisdom of the Government, and politicians, and people. And even then, although I do not mean to say that you have not difficulties in the present; that you have not difficulties, perhaps, in the immediate future; yet, even then, you ought to be full of hope, for great is the progress of the past. I am not here to tell you what you yourselves know so much better than I do. It would be presumptuous on my part to put before you the little experience I have learned in this short and hasty tour I have made through your country, but I must say that going down to the South with the most intense interest in the fate and the condition of the freedmen, I have come from it with a great feeling of hopefulness, in spite of every difficulty there may be at the present, and in spite of every disturbance we sometimes hear of and lament over, that you will be really able to solve that problem.

### CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

One or two little things which I noticed in the South impressed me very favorably; and though they may not be new to you, they were details which very deeply impressed me. I went to a sugar plantation near New-Orleans, and there I found only two changes. One change was—the slaves were free. But there I saw two women and a man working, and a white man walking down the canes. He was their foreman now; he had been their overseer. He said that the freedmen and the freedwomen whom he had in the times of slavery to drive to work with the lash cheerfully earned their $30 a month, with rations for the men, and 75 cents a day for the women, with rations. That is a fact you may set up against all you hear from Vicksburg—and the Returning Board of New-Orleans. [Laughter.] Then again there was another little fact. I only mention it among thousands of such facts. In a place in which, a few years ago, it would have been a crime to teach any colored person to read, we went to an excellent colored school, and the parents came with the children, and we asked how many of these had been slaves, and we ascertained that almost every one of them had been. And again, we asked how many had little bits of land, and a large proportion of them we found had little bits of land. There again is progress in the past that shows how really you are working out the problem, and I believe, if I may be allowed to say it, is that all that is wanting now is to leave matters very much to themselves, and you will find the whites and blacks, the masters and their slaves, will accustom themselves to the new state of society, to the new position of the laborer. There remains this most important fact—a fact which is of importance to us as well as to you. Contrary to the experience of the West Indies, the actual amount of produce raised in the South, the actual crops that have been taken from the soil, including cotton, rice, and tobacco, is as great as it was before the abolition of slavery. Well, I must not detain you with any extended remarks. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I will only mention one other fact that came before me when I was there. Whenever I could, I heard your oratory—never missed a speech, if I could possibly help it, and I heard one eloquent gentleman responding to a welcome which was conveyed, not as conveyed to me to-night, but in the form of a serenade. I cannot repeat his speech; but there was one sentence in it which struck me very much. He was returned I believe by the Democratic Party; at any rate, he was a favorite of the Democratic Party, and so he spoke from their point of view, I suppose. But, describing what he hoped would be their future policy, he described what I believe is the policy of every patriot, be he Democrat or Republican or of any other party throughout this great country. He said that policy was "peace between the sections; peace between the races." [Applause.] Well, may I add one other word to that—peace between you and us—[applause]—and not peace merely, but friendship and fraternity among all English-speaking communities.

### THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

Now, I took an intense interest in your war. I earnestly desired that the rebellion should be put down, not merely because I believed that it was for the good of your people, but also because it was for the good of civilization, for the good of England, and for the good of all countries that the Union should be preserved—not merely because I hated slavery and longed to see it abolished, but because I had no other aspiration so deep-seated as the desire for an Anglo-American alliance, and while slavery existed that alliance was almost impossible. How could any such alliance exist when there was this disagreement between the two Governments, and between these two countries. Let me say a word or two upon this alliance, because I believe a great many of you desire it as much as I do, and I think it is of the utmost importance that we should thoroughly express what we mean by it. It is not from a feeling of self-interest, or from a feeling of fear of your power, however great it may be; it is not from fear of war between us and you, if by that is meant the fear of your defeating us, that has caused me to have a feeling so strong in favor of this alliance. In one respect I have a fear of war between you and us, and you also have that fear with us. I say it is not from fear of your power, for who is bold enough to say that if these two countries, inheriting one prowess and one ancestry, and inheriting the endurance and determination not to allow themselves to be defeated, with all their resources and all their courage, should go to war, which of them at the end of that fierce struggle would come out the conqueror. But I fear war, as you fear it, because it would be a civil war, and you know what civil war means. War between us and you would really mean civil war. It is not merely that we are kinsmen by our common ancestry, but that kinsmanship is being constantly renewed. There are thousands upon thousands of men in almost every one of your cities that have their relations in our country, and there is scarcely any one of our towns that has not got a kinsman here. I can well recollect when I was addressing my constituents at the time of your civil war, saying that we owed justice to a foreign country, and then catching myself up and saying "this is not a foreign country, for I should like to know how many of you there are present that have got relations in America," and there was almost half of the audience jumped up in response. I may say this, because when I said it was not fear of war that made me desire an Anglo-American alliance, I stated that we do fear a civil war between us. But it is no calculation of self-interest, nor any mere fear of war that has induced that strong desire for this alliance in the minds of many of us—I may say in my own mind certainly, and I believe there are many who have the same feeling. But it is the belief that you and we together, that your Government and our Government, that your commonwealth and our commonwealth might together influence the world, might together lead Christian nations in the path of progress, and might together try to teach and civilize the weaker nations to tread that path. [Applause.] I am told that this is a wild sentiment of ours, that these are unmeaning phrases, or a threat to other nations. I claim to be a practical politician. If I have had any success whatever in political life, it has been because I tried to hold fast to all practical matters. It is just because I am a practical politician that I have earnestly desired that you and we together may help one another in so putting into practice the same principles of freedom and of order, that by the power of our success we may induce other nations to follow our example and so pervade other people that they may persuade, nay force, their Governments to follow that example, and to disband those vast standing armies which keep back civilization and threaten the peace and prosperity of the world.

### THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

Now take, for instance, that arbitration matter at Geneva. I do not know that that is a popular thing to talk about here. [Laughter.] I believe you think you did not get half enough money, and I know it is not very popular either in our country. You know when a man pays out money he thinks he pays too much, while the man who receives the money generally thinks he ought to get more. But, however that may be, be it popular or not at present, I may say here what I never shrunk from saying in England, either in Parliament or out of it, that I struggled hard for that arbitration, that I earnestly desired that that matter should be sent to arbitration, and when there was some possibility that it might fall off on account of some things that were said here which I will not allude to to-night, I clung to it determined that if possible it should go on. And I tell you simply the reason why I did so. I won't go into that question of the claim, or how far you were right and how far you were mistaken in thinking we were so wrong as you supposed. Undoubtedly it was a case in which lawyers could on each side debate indefinitely. But the one reason I allude to to-night is that I was very much struck by a description of it I saw in one of your principal papers a few days ago—a description which seemed to be rather approved of by your paper—and that was a description by that eminent European statesman, Señor Castelar, who described it as a "sublime humiliation." I am proud of that sublime humiliation. [Applause.] But I do not know that I should be proud of it if I thought it was a humiliation at all. I have no fear whatever that history will quickly pass the same verdict, and that in both our countries it will very speedily be popular, although it may not be at this moment. A lawsuit is not liked, but a lawsuit is better than fisticuffs on any occasion. But the ground upon which I struggled for it was this, that, having, with all its difficulties, got that dispute between us to arbitration, having, with all its difficulties—and they were not few—kept that arbitration going till we came to the decision, it will be uncommonly difficult for anybody, any Government on either side, however much it may wish it, or any mischief-makers on either side, however powerful they may be—I say it will be very difficult for them in future to bring up a war between our two countries without an arbitration being first tried. And then again, I do rejoice that the first successful trial, upon a great and important occasion, which I believe this to have been, of arbitration as a settlement of a dispute between two great countries, should have been by England and America, and that we should have set the example to the rest of the world. Well, I dare say I shall be told, what is the use of your talking so much about this alliance between the two countries, because when Americans get to live some time in America they become very different from Englishmen, and Englishmen are very likely changed from what they were when Americans left England, and this itself will be sufficient to keep up disagreement. I believe, if any one holds that opinion, it is a very great mistake. There are differences, but it appears to me they are differences in appearance rather than in reality.

### IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Let me just give you my experience in coming to you. I honestly confess that on the first day or two I was struck with the difference between your country and ours. But after that day or two it seemed altogether to disappear. And I have not been able to fancy that I have not been in my own country. Then you may talk of the differences in the Governments. Well, there is a difference in the form of the Government, but it is curious how we get at the same end, and how we have the same object, and how there are the same principles in our two Governments. I have been spending a week in Washington, and I have been most kindly allowed to see as much as it was possible to see of the machinery of your parliamentary government, and I must confess that at first sight there seemed to me there was a very great difference. I was aware of one very remarkable difference which I should find out. That which with us is a ministry, ceases to be a ministry as soon as the majority of the country have declared against the party to which it belonged, that with you it lasts as long as the President chooses to keep it in power. [Laughter.] I was aware of that difference, and I am also aware that with your institutions, which I need not go into now, especially as you know them so much better than myself, that it would be difficult—scarcely possible—to make a change in that respect. But I was not prepared to find out this fact that your members of your House of Commons, if I may be allowed to call your House of Representatives your House of Commons, remain in power and remain members long after they have been turned out. I have great pleasure in witnessing the deputies in your House assembled and transacting the public affairs, but I found out that two-thirds of the gentlemen I had the pleasure of seeing had second selves waiting for their seats, who were ready to take their places, and who, like the Peris in the poem, were looking in at the Elysium within, but still kept out. Upon going home, if I come across my old colleagues, I can explain to them how very different would have been their position here and how premature, from an American point of view, our hasty and precipitate action last year would have been. I believe you have a very good reason for this difference, for it seems to me it is your way of bringing in the conservative element in affairs which I suppose would be necessary in any popular Government. The principle of both countries is that the will of the people should be obeyed. That is a principle upon which your Government is formed and your Parliament is constituted, and upon which our Government and your Government and our Parliament and your Parliament are constituted. But, also, we both of us think that we should be perfectly sure that we know what that will is. You take time to find it out. We have our House of Lords and it appears to me this checks and delays, and I am not sure that your plan is not the more conservative of the two. I only give that instance as an illustration of the similarity there is between us and you, in principle and in reality, though there may be a difference in appearance and in form.

### A LESSON LEARNED.

Well, we talk about the difference in the form of Government. You have a republic, the central Government over your federation of States, and we have our islands with their Parliament, and the colonies growing up to be our equals, but yet our fellow-subjects, rejoicing in the common allegiance to our ancient and constitutional monarchy. Because the fact is that we have not been altogether stupid—that is to say, the lesson you taught us about colonies a hundred years ago we have to some extent learned, and we have learned it to such an extent that we have made it very hard for our colonies to leave us. Whether under President or sovereign, whether choosing, as you do, your first Magistrate from term to term, or proud, as we are, of our loyalty to our beloved Queen, [applause,] yet you and we together, whether American citizens or British subjects, are citizens of a commonwealth whose principle of government is that it is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. And who are the English-speaking communities through the world? Well, it is hard to make the answer to that question without appearing invidious. We can fancy it would appear like boasting to describe the vast extent of the temperate regions that English-speaking peoples possess, and we hope that added numbers of our race will fill them before long, while the old islands, not yet exhausted, still send forth their emigrants to conquer nature. These English-speaking communities that possess such a large portion of land have, as I say, governments based upon the same principles; they have the same faculties; they have also the same temptations. The dangers which beset you in America are very much the same dangers that beset us in England. And, whatever they may be, I have hoped for your future as I have hoped for our future. There is this great similarity between you and us, that if an Englishman comes to the States, and if an American goes to England, if he was to believe half that is said, he would not be very hopeful for the future. But I disbelieve almost everything I have heard. I am inclined to say to those who are despondent, it lies with yourselves to neutralize your own predictions. The only thing you want, if I may be excused for telling you, is that your men of station and culture should not be satisfied with criticizing, but they should take part in the government of their country.

I see as I go through your States—and I have been doing so at an interesting time, as you have just been having your elections—I see places where men of position and influence are coming forward who have not done so up to this time and who feel that patriotism calls on them to take their part in the Civil Government of their country, just as in the war they so nobly responded to the call of duty. Well, if we have the like facilities and the like temptations, we have also the like aspirations and the like objects. Aims which we do in a measure fulfill, and aspirations which we in a measure attain to. We and you revere the law, and are determined to preserve order. We and you are determined to protect the rights of property, and are striving to secure the fulfillment by property of its duties. We and you are determined that no priest or potentate shall stand between our Creator and ourselves. We are both of us anxious to replace war by arbitrations, and defence, not defiance, is our motto. Would that I could add that we are determined to have free trade and untrammeled commercial intercourse. [Applause.] But that will come. [A laugh.] I was very glad to hear that Mr. Hewitt said he looked forward to the time when he would be a freetrader, but that the difficulty of having free trade was that labor was cheaper with us, and that as soon as labor would be as dear as in England as it is here it would come. We have made the laboring man far better off than he was, and we intend to make him still better off than now. But the way to make the laborer better off is to have the most perfect freedom of commercial intercourse.

### THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

There is one other point in which we may lead one another, and that is justice to the weaker races; we in India and Africa, you to your negroes and Indians, and both of us in China and Japan, and in the islands of the Pacific. This as an illustration of how much easier it is for us now to work together two Governments than it was. There is hardly any duty more incumbent upon us than that we should set our faces against the terrible trade of coolies in China, and to destroy the attempt to revive the slave trade in the Islands of the Pacific. A few years ago we could hardly have counted upon you for assistance, but now we are counting upon you for the fullest assistance, and we know both Governments will spur each other to do their duty in this matter. I have already detained you longer than I expected by these desultory remarks. I must now conclude. I must beg you, however, to let me wish, through you, prosperity to your great country, peace between your States, and wisdom and virtue to your statesmen, so that they may, by a just and equal rule over all classes and colors, make contentment general throughout your wide borders, North and South and West, and make it so sure that your Government shall wield its mighty power to do good to the world. And I can hardly sit down without giving especial thanks to the club, Sir, for their kindness, overpowering as it has been to me, in giving me the opportunity not only to meet its members but so many of its distinguished citizens. And in doing so, perhaps, I may take the name of your club as an omen for the future. This Union League Club, I am told, was formed in dark hours of danger, to bind together loyal Americans in support of your glorious Union against the assaults of the slave power. May it be the type and forerunner of another Union League of a close alliance between the United States and England, and all English-speaking communities, of a friendship between our Governments, and that you and we together may influence the world by proving how great are the blessings of popular government; when individual self-control prevails among the people, and depend upon it, neither you nor we will be able to promote liberties abroad, to protect the liberties of others, or even to preserve our own liberties if either of us should allow this individual self-control to fade from among us. [Applause.]

## THE WEATHER.

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly, with decidedly colder and clearing weather in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. Cooler and partly cloudy weather prevails in the Southern States, with north or east winds, increased pressure, and light rain near the Gulf coast. Generally clear weather prevails in the upper lake region and the North-west, with south or west winds and higher temperature in the last-named districts. The temperature is decidedly below freezing in the lake region and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast. Snow prevailed during the day in New-England, New-York, and the lower lake region. Brisk and high north-west winds prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. The rivers have fallen at Cairo, Memphis, and Cincinnati.

### PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, generally clear weather will prevail, with south or west winds, slowly rising temperature, and falling barometer.

*For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear and decidedly cold weather, with brisk north-west winds, and rising barometer during the day.*

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy and continued cold weather, north-west winds backing to westerly and southerly, and slowly falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cold and generally clear weather during the day, followed by winds shifting to easterly and southerly, a slight rise in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, colder and generally clear weather east of the Mississippi, with north or east winds, and rising barometer during the day.

For the South-west, areas of rain, easterly or southerly winds, and slight changes in temperature.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will remain decidedly below freezing during Tuesday night.

## *R. H. MACY & CO.*

Still another Christmas! and all the little folks of New-York City are convinced that Mr. Macy, of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, is their patron saint—the immediate agent, if not the half brother, or some equally near relation, of Santa Claus himself. Santa Claus is their poetical idea; Mr. Macy is their prosaic and practical realization—that is, in so far as he is the Olympian ruler of the toy world. It does no one injustice to say that Mr. Macy reigns supreme over the toy world, for no such collection of toys is to be seen as his agents, at his bidding, collect every Christmas. Talk of dolls! Why, his little customers have already had the choice of over 15,000, and yet dolls arrive by the wagon load every day at Mr. Macy's store. There is the common-place doll; there is the doll of the period, and there is the aristocratic doll; dolls that cry, sing, sleep, walk, dance, and do anything; dolls of blonde and brunette complexion; dolls dressed like young duchesses, dolls not dressed at all. They can be had with hats, frizzed hair, paniers, *en deshabille*, or any how. And let anyone study the country houses, with the ladies on the balconies, the young gallants and their *inamoratas*, promenading on the terrace below, and the little people in cavalier costume, coquetting over their croquet on the grass-plot, which scene occupies one of the windows in Fourteenth street. Not many such vivid scenes are to be seen in the hundreds of magic-lanterns which are to be found in another department, and which seem to have such a powerful attraction for the boy element. Again, the collection of stables, kitchens, farm-yards, &c., is enough to drive any boy or girl to distraction as to which to choose; let alone the boxes of military and other toys. As to dolls' furniture, a doll can go and be "outfitted" at Mr. Macy's store in five minutes, from wig to French shoes, and in the latest European fashion. They can also be provided with a full set of boudoir, bedroom, or dining-room furniture, including miniature tea, dinner, and breakfast sets, and all in the most aristocratic fashion. Boys can luxuriate in a wagon drawn by horses with natural hair, or, if of a more Spartan stamp, can ride on a rocking horse rivaling Napoleon's famous Alpine charger. Smaller children, mere toddlers, can cuddle any amount of sheep, lambs, dogs, cats, and other animals that are most natural in appearance and in the cries they utter. Older children, those who have long got beyond toys, can find an unusual choice of Swiss carved goods, French and German bronze goods, and basket-ware. Mr. Macy has lately added to his large establishment a china and glass department. No such collection is to be seen in the United States, either for quantity or quality. It embraces vases from all the great china and glass houses in Europe; and, apart from its merit as affording a choice for Christmas and New-Year's gifts, it should command the attention of house-keepers, both young and old. But just at this time, the toys are the things to be seen at Macy's. Whether for numbers, diversity, or superiority, no such stock of toys has ever been heretofore exhibited here. It cannot be surpassed. But the dolls must be seen to be appreciated. Little ones, go and see Mr. Macy's dolls and toys. They will do your hearts good, and will help to make you all very well-behaved.

## *DEFALCATION BY A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AGENT.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—A heavy defalcation, amounting to about $43,000, has been discovered in the accounts of the financial agent of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, within the past few days, in this city. The agent has been in the employ of the company for the past fifteen years, and has enjoyed the utmost confidence of the officers of the road. The books were found to be correct, but the cash balance seems not to have been on hand. It is stated that the deficit will be made good by his bondsmen, and no prosecution will be made.

## *THE ASSAULT ON MR. ANTHONY COMSTOCK.*

Charles Conroy, the assailant of Mr. Anthony Comstock, special agent of the New-York Post Office, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Titsworth, in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions, to two years in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $500 and costs. It will be remembered that on October 31 Mr. Comstock arrested Conroy for sending obscene literature through the mails. While he was conveying his prisoner to the jail in a coach, Conroy jumped upon him and stabbed him several times with a penknife.

## *RUMORED DISCOVERY OF CHARLIE ROSS.*

Late last night Mr. Frank Lewis, uncle of Charlie Ross, with several other witnesses, arrived in this City, and proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, where they had a consultation with Superintendent Walling and Capt. Heins, of the Philadelphia Detective Force. It was announced that Superintendent Walling knows who the persons are who have possession of Charlie Ross, and it was rumored this morning that Detectives Clapp and Leahey had ascertained the whereabouts of these persons and recovered the boy. Owing to the lateness of the hour, this rumor could not be verified.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

**My pretty Jane, my pretty Jane,**
Oh, do not look so shy!
Your teeth are white as snow-drifts,
Their beauty charms my eye;
And also, thanks to SOZODONT,
Your breath's as sweet as rye.

**The Muscles of my Tongue and Face were** paralyzed; could not articulate. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me.
JAMES CLARK, Builder, South 5th av.
All Druggists: 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Depot, No. 451, 6th av., New-York.

**Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is** splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

**Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.**
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

**Cards for the Holidays, Elegant Note Paper** in boxes for presents, Crests, Monograms. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

**For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go** direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

**It is a Well-known Fact that Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor** will cure an old sore or a bad cut sooner than any other remedy.

**Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural** flowers and bouquets.

**Remember Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** when you require a remedy for a cough or cold.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.** Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

## MARRIED.

COIT—TREADWAY.—On Monday, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Sylvester Clark, of Bridgeport, Conn., GURDON SALTONSTALL COIT, of New-Haven, Conn., to MARY BENEDICT, daughter of Frederick Treadway, Esq., of this City.

## DIED.

ALLEN.—At Red Bank, Dec. 14, 1874, MARTHA D. ALLEN, wife of J. Trafford Allen.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at the Red Bank Baptist Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURTIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, 1874, MARIETTA, only child of N. W. and Zeruah A. Burtis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 9 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

BOGERT.—On Monday, Dec. 14, 1874, CORNELIUS BOGERT, in his 84th year.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers James L. and Henry K., are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning next, at 9:30 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th av., corner of 21st st.

CONKLIN.—At his residence, West Somers, Westchester county, N. Y., on the 12th inst., JAMES W. CONKLIN, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Fourth day, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, and the Orthodox Friends' Meeting-house at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be at Somers Centre Depot on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves New York at 10:05 A. M.

COUTANT.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, PETER COUTANT, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his sons, John E., Thomas J., and his son-in-law Bartholomew B. Chappell, are invited to attend the funeral service from his residence, No. 499 3d av., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

☞ Brooklyn, Jersey, and Washington papers please copy.

CLAY.—At No 38 Union square, on Friday, Dec. 11, 1874, WILLIAM CLAY.

DICKS.—On Monday morning, Dec. 14, THOMAS DICKS, aged 61 years, 2 months, and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 355 West 16th st. His remains will be taken to Rhinebeck on Wednesday morning for interment.

KING.—On Dec. 12, 1874, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, suddenly, of pneumonia, CLARENCE, son of the late Phineas P. King, of Sag Harbor, Long Island.

Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Poe, No. 406 West 22d st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Sag Harbor for interment.

LAMB.—At Brechin, Scotland, on Sunday, November 29, DAVID LAMB, Esq., aged 77.

MERRIO.—Suddenly, Dec. 13, of apoplexy, Mrs. C. M. MERRIO, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Otis G. Corbett, No. 29 West 127th st., Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OGDEN.—In Macon, Ga., on Wednesday morning, 9th inst., AUGUSTA LAMAR, wife of J. Monroe Ogden.

PARMLY.—At his residence, No. 19 West 38th st., Sunday, Dec. 13, suddenly, of pneumonia, Dr. ELEAZAR PARMLY, aged 77 years and 9 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 19 West 38th st., on Wednesday, 16th, at 3 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday, Dec. 14th inst., of diphtheria, WILLIAM WATSON RICHARDSON, aged 2 years and 6 months, second eldest son of Edward and Mary E. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 232 West 22d st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—In London, Sunday, 13th December, CAROLINE D., wife of Marshall O. Roberts, of this City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SILL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, 1874, after a brief illness, Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Rector of St. Ambrose Church, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services from the church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

SPARROW.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, after a long illness, JANE LONG, beloved wife of James R. Sparrow, in her 62d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 107 Kent st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WARDWELL.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 13, after a brief illness, of pneumonia, JULIA A., wife of Charles W. Wardwell, second daughter of Richard M. Demill, aged 39 years.

Funeral will be held at the residence of her father, No. 1,038 Greene av., near Broadway, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday, 16th inst.

WHITEMAN.—On Monday morning, LILA MONTGOMERY, wife of William E. Whiteman and youngest daughter of John A. and Catherine Lefferts, aged 22 years, 7 months, and 15 days.

Funeral services from St. Ann's, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, 18th st., near 5th av., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 1 P. M.

WILLIS.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 14, Ex-Judge ANSON WILLIS, of this City, aged 72 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Ninth Class Association, (old Public School No. 14,) are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10:30 A. M., at the M. E. Church at Port Chester. Trains via New-Haven Railroad leave Grand Central Depot at 9:05 A. M. Returning 12:05, 1:59, and 4:49 P. M.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

ONLY PREVENTIVE AND SOLVENT OF GRAVEL AND CALCULI.—That these painful and fatal concretions can be dissolved and voided and the diathesis changed, thereby preventing their reproduction, by the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, is proved daily by evidence similar to the following presented to Dr. A. Hawley Heath. Extracts from letters written by Hon. J. H. Selkreg, Ithaca, N. Y., June, 1874: "Since I wrote you I passed a formation of oxalate of lime, which I think I am justified in asserting was half as large as an almond, and something of that shape. The deposit annoyed me exceedingly, and affected the passage of the water before I commenced the use of BETHESDA. My main trouble in the past was a deposit in the kidneys and the passage thereof downward, causing excruciating pain. August—My general health is better than it has been for the past fifteen years. Depot and office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

INFORMATION WANTED OF GEORGE FREDERIC DE LACEY, lately an officer in the American Navy. Address Evangelist WM. W. WILLIAMS, No. 4 Bible-house, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE! PEREMPTORY!
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, also WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,
By order of W. A. BREWER, Esq., Executor,
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Embracing examples by Cropsey, Sommer, Eglan, Talbot, W. M. Brown, Rondel, Meyerheim, Englehard, Van Seben, Hope, Williamson, W. T. Richards, Webb, Count de Bylandt, McCord, and more than 150 others.

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The attention of book-lovers is invited to the reproduction of this extremely curious, interesting, and once widely-popular satire, which, under the allegory of a ship, freighted with fools of all kinds, held the mirror up to the prevailing vices and follies of every rank and profession at that important and suggestive period of history immediately preceding the Reformation.

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WHISPERS FROM FAIRY-LAND.

By Right Hon. E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M. P. 1 vol., 12mo. With Illustrations. Price $1 75.

There would be something inappropriate in "Bawls from Fairy-land;" "Shrieks" or "Yells" would be wholly out of the question; there is a sulky sound about "Mutterings," and "Howls" would be extremely objectionable. So, upon the whole, I prefer "Whispers.' And, indeed, the title is all the more appropriate, because it is in this tone of voice that the little elves generally impart information to those whom they honor with their confidence.—*Extract from Preface.*

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## POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of 6th av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order,
JOEL W. MASON, First Vice President.
GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
JAMES R. DAVIES, }

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 15 | Oil, bbls | 504 |
| Beans, bbls | 392 | Resin, bbls | 2,411 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 2 | Spts. Turp., bbls | 376 |
| B. W. Flour, bags | 170 | Rice, pks | 424 |
| Flour, bbls | 21,980 | Rice Flour, bags | 400 |
| Meal, bbls | 100 | Oil-cake, pks | 3,108 |
| Meal, bags | 375 | Beef, pks | 1,147 |
| Wheat, bushels | 63,000 | Pork, pks | 5,436 |
| Corn, bushels | 20,800 | Cut-meats, pks | 3,655 |
| Oats, bushels | 10,775 | Lard, tcs | 3,253 |
| Rye, bushels | 250 | Lard, kegs | 50 |
| Peas, bushels | 800 | Butter, pks | 2,959 |
| Seed, bags | 792 | Cheese, pks | 4,734 |
| Copper, bbls | 3 | Sugar, hhds | 350 |
| Cotton, bales | 11,205 | Sugar, bbls | 284 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 90 | Syrup, bbls | 12 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,426 | Skins, No | 11 |
| Flax, bales | 163 | Skins, bales | 130 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 3 | Starch, pks | 40 |
| Hops, bales | 10 | Stearine, pks | 150 |
| Hides, No | 6,432 | Tallow, pks | 28 |
| Hides, bdls | 842 | Tobacco, hhds | 274 |
| Moss, bales | 68 | Tobacco, pks | 740 |
| Molasses, bbls | 2,747 | Wine, pks | 30 |
| Leather, sides | 7,216 | Wool, bales | 359 |
| Pea-nuts, bags | 742 | Whisky, bbls | 725 |

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate request, and quoted essentially unchanged in price; sales have been reported of 4,600 bags by the Elverton, and 4,494 bags by the Auguste, both at Baltimore, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio at the port of New-York have been 12,299 bags; sales, 19,168 bags; stock of Rio in first hands here this evening, 22,975 bags; other kinds in some demand within the previous range. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c.; gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@20c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Mocha, 28c.@29c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been unimportant, the demand from all sources having been very limited, and the market quoted lower, irregular, and altogether nominal at the close. The very liberal arrivals at the ports and the unfavorable Liverpool advices have been decidedly against free or confident dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 914 bales (of which 832 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 515 bales to shippers, 343 bales to spinners, and 56 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Middling, 15½c. ⅌ ℔. There has been an active movement reported for forward delivery, opening ¼c.@5-16c. ⅌ ℔. lower, influenced by the continued adverse reports from Liverpool; subsequently rallying 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔., on rather free purchases on speculative account, mainly to cover outstanding contracts, but closing again, on the very latest dealings, rather weak and irregular, owing, partly, to the advices of large receipts at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,600 bales, (of which 8,400 bales were on Saturday evening, and 29,200 bales to-day,) with 4,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 13⅞c.; January, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; February, 14 11-32c.; March, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; April, 15⅛c.; May, 15 7-16c.; June, 15 23-32c.@15¾c, and July at 16c. ⅌ ℔. The receipt at this port to-day were 11,205 bales, including 3,968 bales from Norfolk, 1,444 bales from Wilmington, 2,764 bales from Savannah, 24 bales from Port Royal, 418 bales from Fernandina, 1,980 bales from New-Orleans, 30 bales from Brazos Santiago, and 577 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 40,646 bales, and thus far this week 77,014 bales, against 72,838 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,665,199 bales, against 1,412,525 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 18,058 bales; to the Continent, 6,737 bales. Stock in New-York, 128,584 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 660,096 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Good Ordinary | 13 | 13 | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Low Middling | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Middling | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Good Middling | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Middling Fair | 14⅞ | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Fair | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, since our last, at rather easier prices for most kinds of stock. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 have been in exceptionally good request, and having been offered reservedly have been quoted firmer. Shipping Extras quiet, and bids less satisfactory to holders. Trade and Family Extras dull. The sales since our last have been 10,400 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 60@$4 15, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35 for fair, and $4 50@$4 65 for very good to fancy; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 15; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extras, $5 25@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 25, mainly at $4 90@$5 15; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 25@$6 50; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$7 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 25; Extra Genesee, $5@$6 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher, in exceptional instances....Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates. ....Southern Flour has been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 55 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been less sought after, within the range of from $4 20@$4 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4 75 for Golden Ear, $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 55@$2 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Oat-meal has been in some demand, within the range of $7 50@$8 75 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling in a jobbing way, within the range of $2 90@$3 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—A limited movement has been reported in Spring Wheat, prices of which closed generally weaker, and, in the instance of Chicago and low grade stock, 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. Shippers have been operating quite reservedly, and the milling inquiry has been light. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 11 for ordinary to very choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 10 for very good average stock, afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for fair ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring, odd lots; $1 12½@$1 14 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 17@$1 25 (nominally) for No. 1 Spring; $1 05@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 17@$1 25 for poor to prime Red Western, odd lots; $1 26@$1 30 for fair to very choice Amber do., chiefly at $1 27 for good, in store; $1 26@$1 37 for White Western, chiefly at equal to $1 37 for extra choice and $1 29 for choice Amber Tennessee....Corn has been in fair demand, partly for export, at a shade higher prices, with sales reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 94½c.@96½c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 88c.@93c. for poor to very choice new Mixed do., from cars and afloat; 93c.@93½c. for Yellow Western, and 92c.@92½c. for average new Southern Yellow....Rye lower and in rather slack demand, mostly for home use; 7,600 bushels State sold at 96½c....Canada, in bond, quoted nominal at 92c.@95c....Barley very quiet and unsettled; Canada held nominally, as before, but without demand of moment; State also nominal. ....Barley Malt inactive, within the previous range. ....Canada Peas dull: quoted, in bond, at $1 13@$1 15....Buckwheat in limited request, and quoted on the basis of 78c.@79c. for State....Oats have been moderately active, and again quoted a shade higher, with sales reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at 67½c.@70c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c, for prime Chicago, afloat, and 69c. for do. in store; 69c.@72c. for White Western, car lots; 70c.@71c. for White State; 68c.@69½c. for Mixed State, car lots, from track and afloat.... Feed has been in light request within the range of $20@$30 for inferior to very choice....The stock of grain in store at this port today embraces 4,517,293 bushels Wheat, 1,177,068 bushels Corn, 43,595 bushels Rye, 174,737 bushels Barley, 147,979 bushels Malt, 948,232 bushels Oats, and 4,336 bushels Peas; showing a further increase in the stock of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, and Oats, with a reduction in that of Corn, in store, since Monday of last week.

MOLASSES—New crop New Orleans has been in good request at the recently modified quotations, at which figures the offerings have been comparatively liberal. Sales, 316 bbls., in lots, at 62c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign product has been in very limited demand, and more or less nominal in price. Jobbing trade slow. We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@58c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 59c.@65c.; for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been more sought after, partly for export, with Sugar Syrup (which has been in most request) quoted within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, (which is scarce,) 40c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in limited supply and quiet; quoted nominally on the basis of 34c.@35c. for hhds., and 37c.@38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin quiet, but quoted about steady, with strained to good strained quoted at $2 15@$2 25. Sales, 150 bbls., small pks., at $2 40; 100 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 25@$2 35, and 700 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4 ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch nominally as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, and quoted rather stronger in price, with sales reported of 362 bbls., in lots, at 34½c. for merchantable; 35½c.@36c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, in moderate demand, on the basis of 5¼c.; sales, 1,500 bbls., part at this rate....Refined in request at 11⅛c., but held at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for early delivery, checking business....At Philadelphia Refined quoted at 11c....Refined, in cases, at 16½c.@16¾c.; sales 16,000 cases on private terms. ....City Naphtha at 10½c.@10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, but at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 125 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, part at $20 50@$20 62½; small lots of new do., uninspected, at $20 75; 150 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $19@$20 50; and Extra Prime nominally at $16 50@$17 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., February option, at $20 75; with March option quoted nominally at $21 12½ ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and Western at 8½c....Cut Meats quite dull, but quoted essentially unchanged; sales confined to small lots of Pickled Hams at 7½c.@7⅝c. Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c., Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11c., Smoked Hams at 12½c.; Pickled Bellies at 10c.@10¼c., and 65 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10½c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been in less request, and quoted rather weak in price, with sales reported of only 95 bxs. City Long Clear, in small lots, at 10⅞c. for fancy, with full lots quoted at 10½c.; Western Long Clear at 10¼c.@10⅜c., Short Clear at 10⅝c., and Long and Short Clear at 10½c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been fairly active, but variable as to prices, closing weaker. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c., 75 tcs. City Steam at 13¼c., small lots of No. 1 City at 13c., and of refined within the range of from 13⅝c.@13⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., December option, at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., closing nominally at 13 5-16c., 2,000 tcs., January, at 13 5-16c.@13½c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c. 5,250 tcs., February, at 13 7-16c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 7-16c.@13½c.; 2,750 tcs., March, at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., and 3,750 tcs., seller six months, at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c. ⅌ ℔....Beef has been in slack demand, at about previous quotations; dealings wholly in a jobbing way. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $21 25@$23 for best Western....Butter has been quite moderately dealt in, the basis of about previous quotations for the better grades. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@38c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 38c.@45c. for very choice to fancy, the latter an extreme; 18c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for strictly choice to very fancy....Cheese has been in rather slack demand, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price. We quote: State Factory at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—A moderate demand has been noted for domestic product on the former basis as to values; Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 37½, and in bond, at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The inquiry for supplies has been quite active, mainly for Liverpool Sack, at firm prices; Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@35c.; St. Martin, 35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited request at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted nominally steady, but there has been very little inquiry noted for supplies from any source, and the market closed weak. Sales, 16 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., and 467 bxs. do. at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair Refining (nominally) at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in less request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quite active, and rather firmer in price, with sales reported of 265,000 ℔s. good to prime at 8½c.@8¾c., with choice City held at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c....Stearine decidedly more active, but at easier prices. The dealings have been largely for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20 tcs. prime Western, for prompt delivery, at 15c.; 200 tcs. do., December, at 14⅝c.@14¾c.; 1,000 tcs. do., January to July, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at firm rates; 4,400 half chests Oolong sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 01, showing steadiness. Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. sold at 99½c. ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in berth freights has been on a moderate scale, with Grain, by steam, for Liverpool, quoted lower, and rates otherwise also rather weak. There has been less call for tonnage in the chartering line, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and, by steam, 850 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 64,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ standard bushel; 2,350 pks. Provisions within the range of 50s.@60s., chiefly at 50s.@55s. ⅌ ton.... For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9d. ⅌ bushel, and by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain in bags, part at 11d. ⅌ 60 ℔s.; 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s., 300 bags Clover-seed at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; also a British schooner, 187 tons, with Oil-cake from Philadelphia at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 450 pks. Provisions, part at 50s., and 350 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Bristol Channel, a British bark, 239 tons, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, an extreme rate....For Belfast or Londonderry, an Italian bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 4,100 quarters Grain at 6s. 10d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, with Peas, from Boston, reported at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. The Norwegian bark, 540 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, reported in our last, gets 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, a German bark, 760 tons, hence, with general cargo, mainly Provisions, on the basis of 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For an Irish port, direct, an American bark, 475 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, now above the market rate....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted nominally at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. This is the first Petroleum charter reported for the Baltic for a considerable length of time....For Alexandria, an American schooner, 460 tons, hence, with about 16,500 cases Petroleum at 32½c., with option of Beyrout at 35c. ⅌ case....For Aspinwall, an American brig, 367 tons, with general cargo reported from Boston, at $1,400, gold....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Calais, reported at $6, gold....For Cardenas, a bark and brig with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 16c. and 18c., gold....For St. Thomas, an American brig, 233 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston at $750....For Cienfuegos, and back north of Hatteras, two schooners, reported at 45c., for Sugar....For Rio Janeiro, a bark, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 ⅌ bbl.; and a schooner, with Lumber from Brunswick, reported at $18, gold....For the south side of Cuba and back to Boston, a schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Kennebunk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Darien, at $8....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 50.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6; and another, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $2.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

The markets have been slow for the two past days, even although some superior quality Christmas Beeves have been on exhibition; of these latter only a few head were disposed of up to noon to-day. Extreme range of prices at all of the markets for yesterday and to-day has been 7½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4¾ cwt. to 14 cwt. on 55 ℔s. to 62 ℔s. net. Milch Cows sold at $46@$81 ⅌ head, calves included; Veals and Grass Calves remained unsold on this forenoon. Sheep though generally of fair quality with some really choice flocks on sale were slow to go off even in small lots, prices 5c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs sold in selected lots at 7¼c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.; Culls at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; Live Hogs sold at $7 18¾c. ⅌ cwt.; Light Pigs at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔. City Dressed opened with moderate prospects of business at 8⅝c.@8¾c.@8⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

*At One Hundredth Street Yards*—T. C. Eastman sold for self 63 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt., scant; 60 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 36 Common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., with $1 on ⅌ head; 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼ cwt., strong, to 7½ cwt., strong; 66 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., with $1 off ⅌ head; 49 choice Illinois Steers, from 12c. to 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 75 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 13 Superior Christmas Beeves at 14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 11½ cwt.; sold for A. Mann 64 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. T. Gilles held on sale for S. Sidner, 55 superior quality Ohio Steers; sold for Tucker & Smith, 12 superior quality Michigan Steers and Heifers for $2,198 14. Siegel & Morris sold for selves, 141 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 7¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 20 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 5½ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weights, 6½@6¾ cwt. G. Ayrault sold for self 19 Common State Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 42 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 85 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 6¾ cwt., with $1 on ⅌ head; 52 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 7 cwt., strong, with $1 on ⅌ head; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 42 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 13 superior Illinois Steers, fed by W. Gillette, at 14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 11½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 183 generally choice Kentucky Steers from 11¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; held on sale 31 superior quality Kentucky Steers; sold for H. Barker 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for J. & T. Goff 127 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. There were sold at same yards —1 Cow for $46; 3 Cows at $67 50 ⅌ head; 2 Cows at $81 ⅌ head.

*At Weehawken Yards*—H. Westheimer sold for J. Potter 19 poor Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. J. Hull sold for self 15 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.

*At Harsimus Cove*—Coney and McPherson sold for Dixon and Jacobs 69 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, with a superior top, from 11½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7½ cwt. to 12 cwt.; for J. A. Dadisman 49 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 95 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for R. Maine 34 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for L. Schomberg 52 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for E. Newton 14 Ohio Oxen at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Christie Bros., sold in part 35 superior Ohio Steers at 14c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., weight 14 cwt.; for D. A. Jones, 17 Ohio Cattle, mixed Steers, Bulls, and Oxen, from 9c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt.; for A. Singleton, 37 poor quality Pennsylvania Steers at 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda, 51 choice quality Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt held on sale for Strauss Brothers, 119 Kentucky Steers. H. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty, 14 Cherokee Steers at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 4 superior quality Illinois Steers at 14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 14 cwt.; for Smith & Roberts, 27 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, 12¾c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., with tops at 14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 12 cwt. scant, for T. Willard, 14 State Oxen, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt. C. Khan sold for M. Khan 64 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 Kentucky Bulls and Oxen, the Bulls at 4c.@5c. ⅌ ℔., gross weight 1,500 ℔s. per head, the Oxen at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. W. Fitch sold for Riggs & Co. 14 Kentucky Cows, from good to choice, from 11½c.@12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 85 Texan Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 49 Texan Steers at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; for J. Arvel, 17 coarse Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for J. Ring, 14 choice Ohio Steers at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9½ cwt.; 18 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for A. Phillips, 20 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 168 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5¾ to 7 cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 37 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 94 Texan Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 39 Illinois were held on sale. F. Samuels sold 90 Texan Steers from 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 66 common Missouri Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt partly sold and partly held on sale 156 Illinois Steers, 3 superior quality Illinois Steers, 34 Cherokee Steers. Toffey & Sons sold 56 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 91 poor quality Illinois Steers at 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; Kase & Sons sold 221 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,870 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,270 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,170 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 170 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,670 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 236 Virginia Lambs, weight 14,470 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 154 Virginia Sheep, weight 9,600 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 140 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,810 ℔s., quality smooth, bought by W. McCarthy, at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 11 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,260 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; also sold to J. Downey, due to arrive on Wednesday next, 1 car load of superior quality Sheep, weight 170 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ ℔., held on sale, 3 cars of Sheep.

*At Fortieth Street Sheep Market*—Judd & Buckingham sold 193 Sheep, weight 17,080 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 198 Sheep, weight 17,510 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 297 Sheep, weight 25,520 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; held on sale, 8 cars of Sheep. P. Lerch sold 202 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,850 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔. T. H. Reid sold 158 light Ohio Pigs at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 95 Ohio Hogs, weight 121 ℔s. ⅌ head, at $7 18¾ ⅌ cwt.

*At Fortieth Street Sheep Market*—J. Kirby sold 109 Sheep, weight 10,740 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 143 Ewes, weight 13,870 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 183 Sheep, weight 18,150 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 231 Ohio Sheep, weight 29,470 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 104 State Sheep, weight 9,020 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 65 State Sheep, weight 5,990 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 90 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,520 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 158 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,960 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 39 Canada Sheep, weight 3,950 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 Canada Sheep, weight 12,149 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 11 Canada Sheep, weight 1,290 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 268 Canada Lambs, weight 23,419 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 75 Canada Lambs, weight 6,230 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; also sold for week ending Dec. 12, 1874, 6,378 Sheep and Lambs for $36,354 82, average ⅌ head $5 78; 59 Calves for $837 80, average ⅌ head $14 20.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 14, 1874, 2,713 head of Horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 154 Veals, 108 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Dec. 12, 1874, 10,345 Sheep and Lambs, 32 Cows, 399 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 6,058 Sheep, 11 Cows, 229 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 12, 1874, 21,135 Hogs, 39 Calves, 3,412 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 7,392 Hogs, 2 Calves, 1,058 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Dec. 12, 1874—3,980 head of Horned Cattle, 8,705 Sheep, 15,426 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—1,332 head of Horned Cattle, 1,912 Sheep, 4,913 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon—92 Beeves, 12 cars of Hogs consigned direct to slaughterers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market active for good grades; common to extra Shipping, $4@$6 75; Stockers, $2 50@$3 50; Butchers', $2 50@$4; Texans, $2@$4. Live Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market dull; shippers holding off; packers anticipating a decline; sales of poor to choice at $6@$7 35; a few extra at $7 40@$7 50; shipments, 4,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market firm and fairly active; common to good, $3 65@$4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Cattle dull; sales, 3,000; extra State and Western Steers, $7 25@$7 75; fair to good do., $5 50@$7; common, $4@$5. Sheep unchanged; sales, 3,000. Hogs firm; sales 4,500 at $10 25@$10 50.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declining; closing weak. No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 Spring, 88⅝c., cash; 88⅞c.@89c., January; 90¼c., February; No. 3 Spring, 83½c.; Rejected, 78c.@78½c. Corn in fair demand, and higher for old; No. 2 Mixed, 75¾c.@76c., cash and December; New dull and declining at 66½c.@66¾c., cash; 67¼c., January; New Rejected, 62¼c.@62½c. Oats steady at 54c., cash; 54¾c., January; Rejected, 49c.@50c. Rye steady; No. 2, 94½c.@95c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 24@$1 25½, cash; $1 25, January; No. 3 Spring, $1 12@$1 13. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at $7 75@$8 12½. Pork in fair demand, but lower and unsettled at $19 30 cash, $19 50 February, $20 10 March. Lard steady at $12 90 cash, $13 30 February. Bulk Meats in fair demand, but lower; Shoulders, 6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 9⅞c.@9⅝c.; all loose, spot. Whisky steady at 97c. At the call of the board the afternoon—Wheat dull and declining at 88¼c. cash, 88½c. January. Other Grain dull and unchanged. Pork, $19 75 February. Lard, $13 30 February. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 55,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Grain in Store—836,903 bushels Wheat, 100,858 bushels Corn, 48,938 bushels Oats, 100,069 bushels Barley, 4,440 bushels Rye. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—5,900 bbls. Flour, 16,300 bushels Wheat, 27,200 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Exports—13,965 bushels Wheat, 18,400 bushels Corn, 5,600 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat in good demand; sales 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 18; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 16; White, $1 24@$12 6. Corn active; sales 20,000 bushels High Mixed at 80c.; old No. 2 Western held at 85c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Provisions—Dressed Hogs, 8¾c.@9c.; Mess Pork, $21@$21 50; Short Cuts, $21@$21 50.; Hams, 13c.; Shoulders, 10c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12c.; Smoked Beef, 15c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ⅌ dozen; Lard, in bbls. and tcs., 14c.; tubs and kegs, 14¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08¼@$1 08¾. Corn dull and declining: New, 65c.@67c.; No. 2 Mixed, 70c.@71c. Oats steady; No. 2, 57c.@58½c., according to location. Barley dull and unsettled; sample lots of strictly prime, $1 35. Rye dull; No. 2, $1 01. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork nominally at $19 75, for spot; sales at $20 37½ March. Bulk Meats in fair demand and declining; nominally 7c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. for Clear Sides, loose; packed lots, in a small way, sold at ¼c.@½c. higher. Lard dull at 13c., spot. Green Hams, 15 ℔s. average, 10¼c. Hogs—Packers standing off; prices scarcely more than nominal; a few sales at $6 75@$7 40. Cattle firmer; little doing; choice native Steers, $5 25@$5 37½; fancy Christmas Beeves, $6 25@$6 80. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs, 1,700 head of Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—Flour quiet, entirely nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92¾c.; No. 2 do., 88⅝c.; January, 88¾c.; February, 90⅛c. Oats firmer, a shade higher; No. 2, in store, 52c.@52½c. Corn weak, dull; No. 2 entirely nominal at 70c. Rye firmer, but quiet; No. 1, in store, 96½c. Barley a shade firmer and in good demand; No. 2 Spring, January, $1 29½; No. 3 Spring, in store, $1 11. Provisions easier. Pork—Mess, $19 25 cash; $20 February; prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $13 50. Lard—Prime, 13c.@12½c. Hams—Sweet-pickled firm at 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10c., boxed. Live Hogs in fair demand at $6 50@$7. Dressed Hogs steady and in fair demand at $8@$8 25. Receipts —Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels. Shipments —Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; lower at 70c.@73c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Rye firm at $1 13. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork dull and declining at $19 50@$19 75. Lard steady; Steam, $12 87½@$12 90; Kettle, $14. Bulk Meats dull; nothing doing; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides offered at 7½c.@10½c., seller March; no buyers. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Green Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Hams, 10¼c.@10½c. Whisky firm at 98c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; buyers and sellers apart; Amber Michigan, $1 09½ offered January; $1 11½ asked; $1 10½ offered, cash; No. 1 Red, $1 10½ offered; $1 11½ asked; No. 2, $1 08. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and December, 73c.; January, 73½c.; Old, 78c.; Low Mixed, 72c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 and Michigan, 56c. Clover Seed—Mammoth, $6. Dressed Hogs—$8 25@$8 50. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm, and in fair demand at 65c.@68c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and declining at $21. Sugar-cured Hams, new, 14¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 7¼c.; Clear-rib Sides 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides 10⅜c. Lard 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky firmer at 98c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand; low grades scarce and firm at $5 25@$7 50. Oats; market bare. Pork quiet and weak at $21. Lard firm and in fair demand at 14½c.@15¼c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; High Mixed, shelled, held at 72c.@73c.; Ears, 68c.@69c., on track. Oats unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; Legal Test, 10¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 15½; No. 1 at $1 12½; Amber, $1 10. Corn steady; Old, 81c. Oats in good demand at 51c.@57c. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 14.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 40 for Hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 14, the following business was transacted:

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house with lot, 18.8 by 64, on Prospect place, west side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street, for $9,428, to W. H. McKinny. The same auctioneer also sold under a similar court decree, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone front house with lot, 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of Second avenue, for $8,900, and a similar house with lot, 18.9 by 100.10 on the same street, south side, 347.6 feet west of Second avenue, for $9,000, both houses being purchased by Matthew Beard.

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of ground, 50 by 100.4, with a two-story brick building and a frame house thereon, located on West Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $12,275, the purchaser giving in his name as J. W. Paul. This same property was sold at the Exchange by Mr. McGuire on Monday of last week for $16,400, but by an order of the court the purchaser at that auction was released, and a resale was made yesterday with the result noted.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned to January 14 the sale of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, west of Second avenue, and postponed indefinitely the sale of property formerly belonging to the Dyckman estate, located on Nichols place, south-west corner of Prescott street. The sale of the Metropolitan Theatre lease by D. M. Seaman was again adjourned to the 28th inst., and this announcement closed the day's business.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are noticed to take place at the Exchange to-day:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 152.1 by 211.5 by 117.8 by 206.2, on West street, north-east corner of Bank street, with four-story brick buildings, 152 by 60, fronting on West street, and three-story brick buildings, 60 by 100, on Bank street, adapted for manufacturing purposes, thereon. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 25.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of thirteen lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north-east corner of Twelfth avenue. Also, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick-front house, 20 by 38.6, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 38 King street, south side, between Varick and Macdougal streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a two-story and basement Mansard-roof brick house, 50 by 40; a stable and plot of land, 100 by 162, on Fitch street, north-west corner of Madison avenue, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of 121 very desirable Brooklyn lots located as follows: Eastern Park way, south side, commencing on the south-east corner of Bedford avenue, ten lots; Eastern Park way, south side, commencing on the south-west corner of Bedford avenue, twenty-three lots; Eastern Park way, north side, commencing on the north-west corner of Bedford avenue, thirty lots; Degraw street, south side, between Franklin and Bedford avenues, twenty-seven lots and Union street, north side, both sides of Bedford avenue, (including two corners,) thirty-one lots. It is understood that this property will be absolutely sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and splendid chances for investment are therefore presented.

### EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, DEC. 14.

NEW-YORK.

*By James M. Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, Prospect place, w. s., 67.1 ft. s. of 43d st., lot 18.8x64 | $9,428 |
| 1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 116th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x100.10 | 8,900 |
| 1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 116th st., s. s., 347.6 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 18.8x100.10 | 9,000 |
| *By Joseph McGuire.* | |
| 1 two-story brick building, 1 frame house and plot, West 44th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., plot 50x100.4 | $12,275 |

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Saturday, Dec. 12.*

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|---|---|
| Cross st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. of West Farms road, 25x108x26x—; Cross st., easterly corner West Farms road, 100x25x100x25, foreclosure; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Abraham Heller | $500 |
| Delancey st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Orchard st., 25x87.6; Simon J. Ullrich to Charles A. Ullrich, ½ part | 8,000 |
| Manhattan st., n. e. corner of Edward st., 123x100; Lawrence st., n. w. corner of Edward st., 123x100; Lawrence st., n. e. corner, 123x100; G. Smith to J. Townshend | 200 |
| Orchard st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x87.6; J. Isaacs to M. Isaacs | 12,000 |
| 19th st., n. s., 518.10 ft. w. of 7th av., 37.8x90.8; A. H. Wallis, Referee, to G. and J. Devling | 13,900 |
| 20th st., No. 128 West, s. s., 25x92; A. M. Stratton to S. J. Powers, half part | 12,500 |
| 28th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; John Harris to John McDermott | 10,500 |
| 41st st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; Ira Ketcham to Henry J. Becker | 14,500 |
| 51st st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 100x100.5; F. H. Cossitt to Eliza, wife of C. D. Myers | 45,000 |
| 53d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; J. C. Donnelly to Emma G., wife of F. R. Halsey | 70,000 |
| 130th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x99.11; B. Lynch to J. A. Deering | 2,500 |
| 133d st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11, foreclosure; William Sinclair, Referee, to Henry Goldsmith | 3,000 |
| 133d st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11, foreclosure; W. Sinclair, Referee, to H. Goldsmith | 3,000 |
| Lexington av., s. e. corner of 61st st., 20.5x80, except gore off rear, beginning on 61st st., s. 75.11 ft. e. of Lexington av., about 4.1x7x—, to beginning; discrepancy in description; Edward D. Gale to Amelia Gertrude Cutler | 26,000 |
| Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, centre line at line of E. G. Faile's land; runs on curve 668, width being 33 ft., thence s. on same curve 100 ft., with width uniformly increasing from 33 to 50 ft., thence s. on same curve 40 ft., width being 50 ft., containing 1 8-100 acres, conveying so much of land of Edward T. Young as is included by the survey for the said railroad; Edward T. Young and Coriune, his wife, by her attorney, to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company | 3,000 |
| LEASE RECORDED. | |
| 20th st., No. 334 West, 5½ years, per year | $1,200 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

INVESTORS, DO NOT LOSE THE CHANCE in attending to the sale at No. 111 Broadway, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, of the following valuable property:

1st av., lot of land near 110th st.
117th st., French flat brick brown-stone tenement.
53d st., private brick high stoop basement.
47th st., private brick house and lot.
Maps and particulars of the auctioneer, No. 35 Pine st.

MONEY WANTED—ON REAL ESTATE IN ST. Louis, Mo.; certificates of title and valuation furnished from the most reliable men of the City. For full particulars, address CHARLES HEWITT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FACING PLAZA AND GRAND 5TH AV. AND 58th st. entrance into Central Park, 50x100 feet, excavated, for sale at a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON MORTgage, on real estate; mortgages cashed; stocks, bonds, real estate, furniture, &c., sold by auction.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A FEW FINE BUILDING PLOTS NEAR the City in exchange for piano and furniture.
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS OR EXchange for other real estate, stocks or bond, an island embracing 3,000 acres suitable for crops which require very fertile soil; conveniently located in Cayuga County, N. Y.; entirely surrounded by branches of the Seneca River. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee,

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—The valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 228 West 38th st., south side, 233.4 feet west of 7th av.; house 20.8, by about 60 feet; lot 98.9 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF SUpreme Court, of premises north-east corner of West and Bank sts. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Wallis, Referee, valuable plot of ground on the north-east corner of Bank and West, containing on West st. 152 feet frontage, and on Bank 212 feet frontage, together with four-story brick buildings, 152x60 feet, on West st., and three-story brick buildings, 60x100 feet, on Bank st., together with all the appurtenances belonging. For further particulars and terms of sale see legal notice in New-York *Transcript*.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—REPUBLICAN HALL ON 33D ST., ONE door east of Broadway, during the week for fairs, concerts, balls, &c. Sundays, any respectable purpose. Apply on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF STICKLER, ELLIOTT & WILSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
JOSEPH W. STICKLER,
THEODORE C. ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PANORAMA FOR SALE.—REPRESENTING THE Life of Christ; the most magnificent work of the kind ever produced in this country, consisting of 28 pictures, each 9 by 18 feet. With proper management $10,000 per year can be made by its exhibition. Apply to or address THOMAS LANE, No. 267 Canal st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A PARTNER with $30,000 to take the place of a retiring partner in a wholesale house; business is well established, highly profitable, and will bear the strictest investigation. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 3,147 Post Office, New-York.

## FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
E. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND Cloth shades, being stock of the late firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., for net cash, at No. 121 Duane st.
JOHN D. MAIRS,
THOMAS C. SHEPHERD, } Assignees.

## DRY GOODS.

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
I I am bound to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S exhibition all this week. Grand illumination every evening.
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
M Mother and children will have a joyful time at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand exhibition. ALL THIS WEEK. Grand illumination EVERY EVENING.
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
N Never fail to be at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand display. ILLUMINATION, outside and in, EVERY EVENING.
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
P Parents, come and bring the little ones to R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand display. ILLUMINATION EVERY EVENING.
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P

## PRESENTS

AT LOW PRICES.

AT THE LADIES' BAZAAR,
CHAPEL OF CENTRAL CHURCH,
7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 16, and 17, from 7 to 10 P. M.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid, to assist with washing and ironing.—By a highly respectable English Protestant young woman; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; is an excellent washer and ironer; best testimonials from her last place; sober, neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young French girl with best of City references; speaks English perfectly; is good as nurse and seamstress or assist generally; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; is willing and obliging; is a good girl; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND COOK.—BY TWO Protestant girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress, and the other as cook; City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson to do chamber-work and assist with the washing in a private family. Call at No. 232 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, (Protestant;) or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 69 East 10th st., (formerly Bible House.)—Good colored servants, direct from Virginia; for general housework for the country.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY REspectable, or would assist with washing; is an excellent cook; meats, game, and other cooking, soups, nice side dishes, pastry, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest, and obliging; City or country; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; NOT AFRAID of work; can do good family cooking; is a first-rate baker and makes varieties of desserts; would not object to the coarse washing; has one year's reference from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; best City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., near the Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; can also wash and iron in first-class style; is an obliging, well-tempered woman; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish undoubted references. Inquire for H., at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A USEful Chinaman, who can do general house-work and be generally useful to suit; is very tidy, active, handy City or country; for low wages; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; would do some plain washing; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; no objection to assist in coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 366 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL SPEAKING ENGlish; is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; has the best references; is good-natured, economical, willing, and industrious. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, &c.; speaks German, and will assist with the washing; wages $18. Can be seen at Odell's French Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED, competent women, as first-class cook; fully understands her business in every branch of cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 311 7th av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish; is a very first-class cook; can do everything in her line without assistance; can give two years' City references, written or verbal. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS VERY GOOD cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st., rear house, Room No. 5.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, wash and iron, or would make herself generally useful; good City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK IN A moderate family; is an excellent baker and a good meat and pastry cook; excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A STOUT, HEALTHY SCOTCH WOMAN as cook or cook and laundress; can fill either position well; not afraid of work; in City; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH good references; is a good meat cook and excellent baker and good on biscuits. Can be seen at No. 1233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as excellent cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Address No. 1,286 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG COLORED woman; is willing to assist with the washing; has good references. Address J. C., No. 149 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK; NO OBjection to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl as cook and to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 247 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; excellent City references. Call at No. 413 East 17th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, to do cooking or general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 4 Mott st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North German girl; best City reference. Call or address No. 146 Leonard st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer for City or country. Apply at 247 3d av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; good City references. Apply at 66 West 47th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day or would take work home at reasonable terms; best references given. Call at No. 481 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a stylish fitter and trimmer. Apply at No. 216 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORKER OR KITCHEN-MAID.—By an industrious, strong young girl; would go to a boarding-house or hotel; is willing to do any kind of work; has excellent references; can do washing and ironing nicely, and do plain cooking. Can be engaged at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS woman, who is a good plain cook; can also wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful in a good home; best City reference from last employer. Wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, to assist in general house-work. Call for two days at No. 153 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a respectable boarding-house, or small private family; good references. Apply at 237 West 27th st.

DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
MERRY CHRISTMAS
LORD & TAYLOR
HAPPY NEW YEAR
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

## LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE Swedish girl as general servant; is not afraid of work; City or country; good plain cook and laundress; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as a first-class family laundress; can flute, puff, polish, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EFFICIENT LAUNDRESS, able to do a large washing and ironing; can get up any kind of fluting and puffing; does up laces and embroideries; has good City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fine-laces and fluting, or as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; City or country; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan as laundress; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 525 6th av.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants; Protestants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish; City or country. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH girl, speaking some English; has excellent references; is fond of children; first-class seamstress; good hairdresser; speaks excellent French; is good-tempered, neat, willing, and industrious. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to take care of children and do first-class sewing; is an excellent operator; willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON TO TAKE CARE of grown children; is a good dress-maker; cuts and fits. Call at Mme. Broquet's, No. 182 6th av.; ring the under bell.

NURSE.—A POSITION AS LADY'S NURSE; CAN furnish best reference. Inquire for one week at No. 165 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE by the week or month; reliable reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; good references. Call for two days at No. 344 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good knowledge of dress-making; can operate on several machines; would care growing children; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 135 East 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, as first class seamstress and hair-dresser; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD OPERATOR TO GO out by the day; can make suits; would go to a dress-maker or family. Call or address No. 315 West 20th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and dress-maker to go out by the day or week, or would take a permanent situation. Call at No. 807 2d av. for two days.

TO MILLERS.

The subscriber would like to make arrangements with parties who are in want of a thorough miller after 1st April; is a middle-aged American; perfectly sober; capable of taking entire charge of a mill. Address J. D. F., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from last employer. Address No. 127 East 50th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress in a private family; no objections to a short distance from the City; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class waitress in a private family. Call at No. 232 West 20th st.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR COLORED LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at her home; prompt and punctual; terms moderate. Call at Mr. J. W. Brown's, No. 787 7th av., near 52d st.

WASHING.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS SOLICITS families' and gents' washing at her own residence. Mrs. Duffey, No. 239 West 29th st., top floor, back.

MALES.

COACHMAN, USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man lately landed, aged twenty-four years, who can take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, build fires, clean silver, wait at table, &c.; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a man aged twenty-nine years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, feed poultry, tend furnace, and do other chores; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom; wife first-class laundress; the best of City and country reference. Address for two days R. M., No. 50 4th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED man; understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from last employer. Address J. M., No. 138 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, AS COACHman, by a Protestant; honest, sober. Apply at No. 27 Ferry st. for two days.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN English Protestant man and wife; one daughter eight years old; man can care and drive horses, milk, take care of cattle, tend furnace, sweep walks, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work; is a good plain cook; also, good laundress; daughter to errand and light work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 77 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family or first-class boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 243 West 15th st., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A first-class family; best City references. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER in a private family; first-class references. Apply at or address No. 713 6th av., Mrs. Whitmore's hair store.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; good recommendations. Apply at or address No. 713 6th av., Mrs. Whitmore's hair store.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—LAST EVENING, DEC. 14, ON BROADWAY, or 21st st., a purple and black silk OVERSKIRT. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with PARK & TILFORD, No. 921 Broadway.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 325 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES B. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 43 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next. —Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON,
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
d8-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 29, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.
au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 23 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS, Sole Acting Executrix.
s1-1aw6mTu*

## INSTRUCTION.

## Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. JOHN KRAUS (formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park) continue their kindergarten intermediate class, training class for kindergarten teachers, and mothers' class at Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

PAINES'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, uptown, Broadway cor. 34th st.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English Branches, German, French, Latin, Writing Lessons, $3 monthly. Ladies qualified as book-keepers.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH St.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

## TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY COMpetent teacher has the afternoon hours disengaged. Address L. A. R., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY of the port of New-York to change its corporate name.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 16th day of November, 1874.—Present, Hon. Charles Donohue, Justice.—It appearing to the court by a petition duly verified that the corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the port of New-York desires to change its name to the Mariners' Family Asylum, and it appearing that a notice of the application for such change to this court has been duly published in the newspapers required by law, and no reasonable objection appearing to such change of the corporate name by the said corporation.—Now, on motion of La Roy S. Gove, of counsel for said corporation, it is hereby ordered that from and after the 1st day of January, 1875, the corporation now known as "The Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York" shall be authorized to assume and be known by the name of "The Mariners' Family Asylum." It is further ordered that this order be published once a week for four weeks in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the Richmond County *Gazette*. CHARLES DONOHUE, Judge Supreme Court.
BOVEE & GOVE, Attorneys for Petitioners.
n24-1aw4wTu*

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS TO FIND AT FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,

in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, &c.; all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, No. 909 6th av., corner 14th st., and 323 8th av., corner 28th st.

## SHIPPING.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ABYSSINIA | WED., Dec. 16 | JAVA | WED., Dec. 30 |
| *RUSSIA | WED., Dec. 23 | PARTHIA | WED., Jan. 6 |

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
HELVETIA..........Saturday, Dec. 19, 11 A. M.
ERIN..........Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
THE QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
——..........Saturday, Jan. 9, —
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........Saturday, Dec. 19, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECULOM..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

### INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PENNSYLVANIA | Dec. 17 | INDIANA | Jan. 14 |
| ILLINOIS | Dec. 24 | *ABBOTSFORD | Jan. 21 |
| KENILWORTH | Jan. 7 | OHIO | Jan. 28 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & Bros., Queenstown.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. OTTENDORF, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

Cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
ETHEL..........Nov. 19
For PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
..........Nov. 27
For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
..........Dec. 5
For PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
..........Dec. 15
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
"[illegible]," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

## SHIPPING.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## STEAM-BOATS.

### STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## PROPOSALS.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction until Dec. 21. See City Record.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

## $50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

## George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

## CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

## PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

## City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of R. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

## J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.

BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL at this office and examine the plan proposed by the company for securing their interest, before engaging in an expensive and, probably, protracted and disastrous litigation. A large number of bondholders have already assented, and if all will promptly co-operate the company can be relieved from embarrassment, and its valuable franchise and property preserved for the security and benefit of its bondholders instead of being wasted in litigation.
DEC. 14, 1874.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice Municipal Bonds and other A 1 investment securities paying 10 to 12 per cent. for sale below par.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE without bonus; second mortgages cashed.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

## PERSONAL.

CREDITORS OF A. JACOBS & CO., DENver and Central City, Colorado, are requested to meet at Cohn's Creditors' Agency, No. 320 Broadway, this TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

BOARDING STABLE.—THREE AND A HALF years' lease; three clarences, six horses; fine order; business good; location splendid, between 44th and 52d sts., near 6th av.; terms moderate; great bargain. Address BUELL, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, and Truck Blankets of every style and grade—the largest and cheapest assortment in this City.
E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren st., cor. College place.

HOLIDAY'S ENGLISH PLUSH ROBES AT retail, $3 each. Made and stable blankets at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th st.
New scale of prices for permanent guests: Single rooms for gentlemen, from $17 to $28; family rooms, from $35 to $85 per week, in new addition. Transient rates, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms, with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, OCCUPYing a first-class brown-stone house in a very desirable, convenient location, have a few handsome rooms which they will let to gentlemen with excellent board and best attendance at reasonable rates. Apply at No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway; Sixth and Seventh avenue lines of cars.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, to a small family, or to a party of gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor, with private table, or breakfast only; also, back parlor and extension. References exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor in private family; first-class house; 42d st., opposite Reservoir Park; private table if desired. Apply to S. R. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EAST 9TH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Elegantly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate, with all first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired; terms reasonable; reference.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 161 WEST.—A very elegant second floor; fully furnished; with or without private table; also, large front room; sunny exposure; liberal table; references.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST.,
Between Broadway and University place.
Just opened, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board.

A PARLOR FLOOR—THREE LARGE ROOMS. Ample closets, bath, &c., with first-class private table and attendance; references exchanged. No. 36 East 20th st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR and two or three chambers, newly painted and furnished, to rent en suite, with private table, or to gentlemen, without board. 22 West 27th st., near 5th av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—A FAMILY can obtain a suite of three rooms on second floor; well furnished; good table; moderate price; single rooms; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE front room, furnished, on second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Several rooms suitable for gentlemen; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, bath, &c.; also, room on third floor; private table.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., NICELY FURNISHED, COMfortable room, with or without breakfast, for single gentleman.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table or without board.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, also side room, together or separate, with board.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. Location central and easy of access.

NO. 254 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND third story furnished rooms to let, with good board; price for two, $16 to $20, or a family.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story, with hall-room adjoining, with board; single room for a gentleman.

NO. 881 6TH AV.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentleman and wife, or to gentleman.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front alcove room, and fourth-story back room, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

## WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN, Jr., and EMIL M. BLUM, as partners, comprising the late firm of R. M. ALLEN, Jr., & CO., and individually, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Emil M. Blum, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts contracted as a member of the above-named firm of R. M. Allen, Jr., & Co., and individually, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-ninth day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventh day of December, 1874.
d8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Patrick Maher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,982.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS FOX, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Fox, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 7th day of December, A. D. 1874.
ALFRED W. BATES, Assignee,
d8-law3wTu* No. 115 Duane street, New-York City.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER CAULDWELL, bankrupt. Pursuant to an order of the above Court, the assignees of the above-named bankrupt will sell at public auction, through BURDETT & DENNIS, auctioneers, at pier foot of 13th st., North River, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 12 M., the two boilers belonging to the estate of said bankrupt.
JAMES S. LEEDS,
WALTER C. ANTHONY,
Assignees.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY. —At Newark, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES D. KENT, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
D1-law3wTu* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 28th st. and Broadway.)
Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

TO-NIGHT,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
As acted at the St. James Theatre 300 nights.
CHARACTERS by Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. G. F. DEVERE, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. F. CHAPMAN, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss NELLIE MORTIMORE.

Matinee Saturday at 1:30:
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY: MAN AND WIFE; first appearance of Miss ANNIE GRAHAM as ANN SYLVESTER.

FRIDAY EVENING: LONDON ASSURANCE. Received with screams of laughter by a crowded audience on Saturday last.

SATURDAY MATINEE and Evening: SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. The NEW VERSION having been hailed as a most fitting companion picture to "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

IN REHEARSAL,
A famous Fairy Comedy, played in London for nearly 400 nights.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Look at our list of star performers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss MINNIE HASSEN, | KENNEDY & MANNING, |
| Miss LILLIE MAY, | BARNEY REYNOLDS, |
| Miss LIZZIE SHELTON, | HAPPY DAVE McCOY, |
| Miss MAGGIE GRAY, | FRANK BELL, |
| Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND, | HARRY HART, |

And all the Metropolitan favorites.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE CAN-CAN.
Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD as VOLUPTUARY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Reappearance of RICKEY and BARNEY.
FRED WILSON and his GRECIAN STATUES.
NILES and EVANS in FRITZ'S GOOD-BY.
A STRIKE ON THE BOULEVARD.
AWKWARD SQUAD. TAKING THE PLEDGE.
Mr. ANDY HUGHES, Miss ANNIE HUGHES, Miss EMMA DAY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, GUS WILLIAMS, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK BURLESQUE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. Organist, GEO. W. MORGAN; Vocalist, ADOLPH SOHST, Basso. Admission, 25c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVENING AT 8, J. H. VINSON IN QUITS. | THIS | AFTERNOON AT 2, THE GREAT DRAMA OF OLIVER TWIST.

## MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 NEW BOWERY, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
J. F. WYCKOFF,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

# ART.
# WATER COLORS.

WILLIAM H. FANNING & CO., of
No. 820 Broadway, New-York,
No. 334 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 30 Maddox st., London,
No. 52 Montague de la Cour, Brussels,

Will offer to the public of New-York their superb collection of water colors, collected during the past Summer direct from the studios of the artists in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Dusseldorf, Munich, and Rome. The pictures were personally selected by Mr. WILLIAM H. FANNING from the folios of the artists, and purchased at exceedingly low prices compared with similar works heretofore offered in the American market, and we are prepared to put the entire collection up at auction entirely without reserve or limit.

In the collection will be found fine examples of the English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish schools of landscape, marine, architectural, flower, fruit, and genre painting, that have never been excelled by any one collection in this country, embracing fine specimens of the following eminent artists:

T. F. Wainwright, Rossi, T. L. Rowbothom, Detti, Edward Richardson, Simmonetti, J. Drummond, Bouvier, Paul Morny, Saunier, T. C. Dibden, Brissot, C. Pearson, G. Washington, Cruickshank, Marohn, J. Price, Pattini, C. McArthur, Didioux, Bernard Evans, Jofani, H. E. Hobson, Pessina, A. Claxton, Langlin, George Clare, Trozzini, A. Prout, Lanjalley, A. Cox, De Beaumont, J. Syer, Jr., De Langpré, J. Salmon, J. De Casse, G. J. Knox, Durand Leroy, Charles Taylor, Mignot, T. F. Collier, Jamie, Edwin Ellis, Campi, George Hall, Zennori, L. Andrews, Meneghini, M. Grant, Petrocinta, E. Lait, Mentegonini, E. Earp, Levovati, J. Marks, Langley, W. Faulkner, F. O. C. Darley, W. Craig, Spicafico, Compte Calix, and many others.

The above are all elegantly framed and mounted. Ladies are especially invited to visit the exhibition. The whole to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS IMPORTERS, DEALERS in silver-plated ware, glass-ware, &c., desirous of consigning goods for the GREAT HOLIDAY SALES to be held by BENJ. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer, at the mammoth sales-rooms, No. 29 Park row, opposite the new Post Office, for the Holidays, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 21, and ending Dec. 31, will take notice that goods will be received on and after THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Invoices should be handed in without delay.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 Broadway, will sell TUESDAY, at 4 P. M., Engravings and Curiosities, Antiques, &c., a very choice collection of Books, Autographs, and Engravings.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held Dec. 8, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record on the 21st day of December.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of January.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.

Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places.
F. L. CARDOZA, Treasurer South Carolina.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next. Transfer books for both stock and consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst. and opened on the morning of Jan. 20 next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst. and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

## AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT AMUSEMENT CENTRE OF NEW-YORK!
A WEEK OF NOVELTIES UPON THE GRAND COURSE!
NEW ROMAN WAR RACES!
NEW ROMAN CHARIOT RACES!
NEW LADIES' HURDLE RACES! NEW ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES!
NEW LADIES' FLAT RACES!
NEW TRAINED ANIMAL RACES! NEW RUSSIAN COURIER RACES! NEW FEATURES IN THE
GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT, THE
FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!
FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!
OR,
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS!
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY!
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY!
GRAND MENAGERIE OF
SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS!
Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Exhibition at 2:30 and 8. Children under ten, half price. Seats secured six days in advance. Box office open from 9 to 4.
GRAND DRAMATIC EQUESTRIAN
SPECTACULAR CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
IN PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

PARK THEATRE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his
FOURTEENTH WEEK
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
still an
UNABATED POPULAR ATTRACTION.
NINETY-SECOND PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, DEC. 15.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EVERY EVENING,
MATINEE, SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.
First appearance of the young American Prima Donna,
MISS EMMA CRANCH, Contralto,
MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin,
and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

# THE BLACK CROOK,

☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

FAIR
OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
in aid of
SICK SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES,
AT MASONIC HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.,
Commencing Dec. 14, and continuing through the week.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. JAMES PILGRIM, in his great drama of
HARRY BURNHAM,
Or, AMERICA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE,
Preceded by the YOUNG ACTRESS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
SLAVE CABIN CONCERTS.
The TENNESSEANS will give three of their old-time Plantation Concerts, as above, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 15, 16, and 17. This colored troupe have been [illegible] in giving entire satisfaction to their audiences, such a furore of an enthusiasm seldom equaled. They sing for the benefit of a college of which they are students. Admission 50c.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC.
JANUARY, 1875.
BEGINNING OF THIRTY-FIFTH VOLUME.
A BRILLIANT NUMBER.
NOW READY, AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW
Contributes two poems—one an impassioned elegy on CHARLES SUMNER, the other a sonnet, THE OLD BRIDGE AT FLORENCE.

BAYARD TAYLOR
Has an article, AUTUMN DAYS IN WEIMAR, full of new and curious reminiscences of Goethe and Schiller.

"MARK TWAIN"
Indulges in humorous recollections of OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
Writes of THE AMERICANIZED EUROPEAN; a suggestive article upon the changes which have taken place in our national type.

FRANK B. SANBORN,
Under the title THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF JOHN BROWN, begins a series of papers, which is devoted to "His Years of Preparation," and contains most interesting details of the life of John Brown up to his assault on Harper's Ferry.

GARDINER G. HUBBARD
Describes at length the growth and present condition of our postal system, under the title OUR POST OFFICE, and sketches the pending measures for its improvement.

HENRY JAMES, Jr.,
Contributes the first chapter of his serial novel, RODERICK HUDSON.

CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON
Tells the story of WILHELMINA, the scene being laid in one of the Zoar communities in Ohio.

T. B. ALDRICH, R. H. STODDARD, Miss PHELPS, Mrs. PIATT
Contribute Poems—LOST AT SEA, YOUTH AND AGE, A WOMAN'S MOOD, ENCHANTED.

LITERATURE
Is represented by a large number of book reviews, and by T. S. PERRY'S article on FRITZ REUTER.

ART, MUSIC, EDUCATION,
Are editorial departments carefully supplied with criticism and discussion of current topics.

☞ By subscribing now, one has the advantage of reading, from the start, the several serials by Bayard Taylor, Henry James, Jr., F. B. Sanborn, and "Mark Twain," begun in this number.

TERMS—Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents; yearly subscription, $4. ☞ The Atlantic will be sent free of postage to all subscribers for 1875.
H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.
(THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE.)
HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 13 Astor place, New-York.

SIXTY OF TURNER'S MASTERPIECES.
BRILLIANT ARTIST'S PROOFS.
THE
TURNER GALLERY.

A SERIES OF SIXTY ENGRAVINGS, from the most celebrated Works of J. M. W. TURNER, R. A., executed by JEENS, ARMYTAGE, WILLMORE, E. GOODALL, BRANDARD, WALLACE COUSEN, and MILLER. With Biographical Sketch and Descriptive Text by RALPH WORNUM, keeper of the National Gallery, London. One volume, imperial folio, LARGE PAPER, ARTIST'S PROOFS. Sumptuously bound in half polished levant morocco extra, gilt edges. $110. [Pub. at £42.]

*From the London Art Journal.*

A series of engravings from Turner's finest pictures, and of a size and quality commensurate with their importance, has not till now been offered to the public. In selecting the subjects, the publisher has chosen judiciously. Many of his grandest productions are in this series of engravings, and the ablest landscape engravers of the day have been employed upon them, among which are some that, could Turner himself [illegible] would have been delighted [illegible]. These impressions constitute a volume which deserves to find a place in the library of every man of taste. The number of copies printed is very limited for a wide circulation, but [illegible] rarity of the publication makes [illegible]. It is not too much to affirm that [illegible] worthy tribute to the genius of the [illegible] not exist, and is not likely to exist.

THESE BEAUTIFUL PROOFS, IF SOLD SEPARATELY, WOULD READILY COMMAND FROM $10 TO $25 EACH.

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
J. W. BOUTON, NO. 706 BROADWAY.

1875.--Postpaid.--$1 60.

# THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly illustrated. Send ten cents for a sample number. SUBSCRIBE NOW (1874) and get the last two numbers of this year FREE.
JOHN L. SHOREY,
No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 66 3d av., New-York, Dec. 1, 1874.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials furnished during the year 1874, are required to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst.
By order of the board.
B. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
will be repeated
LOVE'S SACRIFICE!
each representation of which, during the past week, has attracted large and delighted audiences.
NEW SCENES, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and the following
SUPERB CAST:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mathew Elmore | Mr. McKee Rankin |
| St. Lo | Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr. |
| Eugene De Lorme | Mr. J. W. Collier |
| Paul Lafont | Mr. F. F. Mackay |
| Jeane Busé | [illegible] |
| Morlac | Mr. Claude Burroughs |
| Du Viray | Mr. W. J. Quigley |
| Prior Dominic | Mr. H. W. Montgomery |
| Servant | Mr. Thos. R. Morris |
| Margaret Elmore | Mr. Stuart Robson |
| Herminie De Vermont | Miss Rose Eytinge |
| Manon | Miss Kate Claxton |
| Jenny | Miss Marie Wilkins |

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, Last Matinee of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, after months of careful preparation, will be presented the immensely successful Parisian sensation,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
with new and magnificent scenes, and with a PHENOMENAL CAST.

Seats for the first nights of the TWO ORPHANS may be secured on and after Tuesday, Dec. 15.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the readiness of the new grand romantic play A NEW PLAY,
☞ THE HERO OF THE HOUR. ☜
written expressly for Booth's Theatre by M. PAUL FEVAL, author of "The Duke's Motto," adapted to the American stage in [illegible] by Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, author of "The Geneva Cross," and which will be presented
THIS EVENING, EVERY NIGHT, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:
ACT I.—Bower in the Gardens of the Duchess of Maine. (Voegtlin.) The Porte St. Antoine and the Place de la Bastile in 1719. (Matt Morgan.)
ACT II.—Chamber in the Rue St. Antoine. The Cabaret of the Three Monkeys.
ACT III.—PANORAMA OF OLD PARIS. (Voegtlin.)
1. The Pont Neuf.
2. Palace of Justice.
3. Palace of the Courts of Paris, (now destroyed.)
4. Sainte St. Chapelle.
5. Notre Dame.
6. Church of St. Louis, (now destroyed.)
7. The Cité.
8. Isle St. Louviers.
9. The Water Gate of the Arsenal.
ACT IV.—Grand Illuminated Garden and Fête. (Matt Morgan.)

BOX OFFICE open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Grand EXTRA MATINEE on CHRISTMAS DAY.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL. EVERY EVENING in a Revised Edition of his Entertainment, "BEGONE, DULL CARE," comprising, with countless additions, the same REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL—TO-NIGHT. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME, including the sensational deceptions of SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN: in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.

# MACCABE'S
## BEGONE DULL CARE

is one of the most wonderful, pleasing, and astonishing entertainments now to be seen. The mystery to all beholders is how any one performer can represent so many different characters simultaneously. From old age to youth and beauty in a few seconds, from fashionable foppery to rustic simplicity immediately. Everything in all, yet but nothing long. "How is it done?" is the universal exclamation and inquiry.

MACCABE.—EVERY EVENING AT ROBINSON Hall, East 16th st., in twenty-four of his original PERSONATIONS AND SONGS. Elegant, Novel, and Diversified, replete with intensely Comic Incidents. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Also at the
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 19,
will be repeated Hervé's beautiful opera,
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
CHILPERIC.
Miss SOLDENE..........as..........Chilperic.
New Scenery. New Costumes.
☞ In rehearsal for speedy representation, with a stage attire surpassing in splendor all previous productions,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish Drama, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWARDS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

# JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!

THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR!
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No. 39 Union square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
First week of THE BLACK STATUE.
Immense success of Mr. J. H. Carl.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Seats secured. Moral—Go early.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even.
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during the Holidays. Monthly installments received. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3567.

BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos of best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, and grand. Organs. Prices reduced for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also a large number of fine second-hand pianos.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

VIOLIN AND BANJO
CORRECTLY TAUGHT BY J. H. WHEELER,
No. 1,378 BROADWAY, NEAR 38TH ST.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and easy monthly payments. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

## LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL. Y. M. H. A.
LECTURE BY

# REV. JOHN WEISS,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 8 P. M.
Subject—"Irony and Humor in Shakespeare."
Admission, 75 cents. With seat, $1. Tickets at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Office, No. 114 Broadway.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW-YORK.
MORSE COURSE OF LECTURES
on the
RELATIONS OF THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE,
by
J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F. R. S., &c.,
(Principal of McGill College, Montreal,)
at the
Madison Square Presbyterian Church,
on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS of next week.
Tickets, without charge, may be had at the Seminary, or at the bookstores of Messrs. Robert Carter & Brother and A. D. F. Randolph & Co.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Mr. DE CORDOVA, at the ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., corner 4th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. To be preceded by a half hour's Organ Concert by Prof. ROBERT ELDER. [illegible] Miss JONES' WEDDING—So Cute. [illegible] at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets $1. [illegible] at all the music-stores and ticket offices.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## THE POLITICAL MURDER.

### CORONER CROKER ADMITTED TO BAIL IN $15,000—THE AMOUNT FIXED BY THE COURT—JUDGE BARRETT'S VIEWS.

The excitement over the trial of Coroner Croker for the murder of John McKenna on election day, which has not yet quite subsided, was partially revived yesterday morning by an application to Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to admit Croker to bail. Immediately after the opening of the court, Croker's counsel and a number of political friends being present,

Mr. Henry L. Clinton, the senior counsel in the case, arose and said: If the court please, in the case of Richard Croker, I move to admit the prisoner to bail in such reasonable amount as to your Honor shall seem proper.

District Attorney Phelps—On that subject, the trial having been so recent, and all the circumstances being familiar to the Court, I don't deem it necessary to say anything. I shall be quite content with whatever decision your Honor, in your discretion, may make on the application.

Judge Barrett—I am of opinion that the prisoner is entitled to be admitted to bail. I am as clear about that now as I was clear he was not entitled to bail on a previous occasion. My reasons are, briefly, these: It has been settled by the trial just undergone that, under no circumstances, was it in the nature of a capital crime. I felt bound to charge the jury that, under no circumstances, could they find on the evidence a verdict of murder in the first degree. That is the first consideration. Another is that there was a conflict, a serious conflict of testimony, as to whether he was guilty of murder in the second degree. So grave was that conflict as to cause great division of opinion among twelve very respectable and intelligent men; and, as I was informed, those of the jury who were in favor of a conviction of murder in the second degree or a lesser crime were willing, for the purpose of arriving at what all desired—some result—to come down to a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, if those of their number in favor of acquittal would concur in such a verdict. Now, in a case which all agree is not one of murder in the first degree, where there is a grave conflict of testimony, where there has been a fair and impartial trial and an equal division of the jury, the prisoner is within the legal rule which entitles him absolutely, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, not an arbitrary discretion, to bail. Whatever may be my convictions as to the facts, I feel bound to say, as matter of legal right, the prisoner is entitled to bail.

Mr. Clinton—What amount of bail will your Honor require?

Judge Barrett—I think the sum ought to be considerable, even large. I suggest $15,000.

Mr. Clinton—That will be entirely satisfactory to me.

A little later, Croker, accompanied by his counsel and a number of political friends, appeared in court, and in company with his bondsman, Edward Kearney, of No. 97 Lexington avenue, appeared in court and acknowledged the undertaking. His bond was immediately approved by the court, and he being discharged from custody, departed with his friends.

## A ROW IN THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

### MR. THOMAS L. THORNELL ARRESTED BY THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND RELEASED BY THE MAYOR—CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE "COMMONALTY."

The Assistant Aldermen—who will be known no more after the 1st of January, 1875—seem to be anxious to have their official existence expire in a cloud of personal war. From the time when the act was passed abolishing their organization until they met yesterday, they have been engaged in petty quarrels with each other. At one moment they were full of fierce denunciations because some member had not received "his share of the offices of Commissioners of Deeds;" at another they stood boldly hostile to various public improvements, such as paving streets, because Commissioner Van Nort had not given them tickets to set laborers to work. Occasionally they have had desultory discussions about the right and propriety of erecting "bay-windows" and "watering-troughs," and the legality of paying the price of the memoarble horse, who has fallen into a hole on one of the dilapidated docks. The board met at 2 o'clock, and its session, which lasted nearly three hours, was no exception to this rule. President Strack occupied the chair. Resolutions were adopted providing for printing 500 copies of the *City Record* containing the official canvass of the recent election, and permitting the painting of the "Presentation of Medals to the Veterans of the Mexican War" to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Police Board to purchase from John Davidson, for the sum of $30,000, three lots in Fifty-ninth street, east of Third avenue, for a site for a station-house in the Nineteenth Precinct, was called up. It has been repeatedly stated by Alderman Morris and other members of the Common Council that the present station-house is unhealthy and unfit for occupation. No debate followed the introduction of the resolution, and it was put to vote. When Assistant Alderman Simonson's name was called, he hoped his colleagues would give the matter careful consideration before disapproving of the resolution. He had just read in the newspapers that some of the policemen who occupied rooms in the present station-house had died of small-pox.

Assistant Alderman Keating thought it strange that small-pox should appear in the building at the time when lots were offered at $10,000 for a site for a new one.

Assistant Alderman Sommers said the lots were cheap, and that the owner had made a reduction in the price because the City required them. If he had a dog that he cared for he would not let him sleep in the present station-house. [Laughter.]

The resolution was lost by a vote of 14 to 3.

Several resolutions providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds were here submitted, and a wrangle ensued among the Democratic members as to their share of these offices. Mr. Thornell volunteered the remark that the Democratic members had become demoralized, and Mr. Clancy retaliated by denying the fact. When this breeze of words subsided, a new element of discord—one of a royal character—appeared, to disturb the harmony of the session.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to appoint five members to receive King Kalakaua, and he selected the following: Messrs. Brucks, Keenan, Kreps, Kehoe, and Keating.

Assistant Alderman Thornell, the original mover of a resolution providing for a reception of the coming King, asked if the appointment of the committee was absolute.

President Strack said that it was, so far as he was concerned, but that the Board could alter it if they thought fit.

Assistant Alderman Thornell said that the Board had acted in a most discourteous manner in making the selection. It was the general rule that a member who originated a resolution should be appointed upon the committee for which it provided. But the Chairman had not carried out that rule. He considered it a most discourteous proceeding, on his part.

Assistant Alderman Clancy—I consider the remarks of the member insulting to this board and to its President, and I want to hear him reprimanded for his conduct. If I were President of this board I would arraign him before the bar of the house and commit him until he purged himself of his contempt.

Assistant Alderman Thornell—I have no desire to serve upon the committee, but I thought it my duty to refer to an act of discourtesy.

Assistant Alderman Clancy—I have no objection to seeing five Republicans like the member upon the committee.

Several members here rose to speak, and the President repeatedly rapped for order. He succeeded at last. Then at least a score or two of resolutions on ordinary matters were offered and defeated amid a Babel of votes, and there seemed to be no indication of an immediate adjournment. While this scene was in progress Mr. Thornell left the Chamber, and several members called the attention of the Chairman to the fact, and requested the Sergeant at Arms to bring him back.

The Chairman gave the order, and Mr. James Welsh, the Sergeant at Arms, proceeded to carry it out. After a brief search, he found Mr. Thornell in the office of Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council. Accosting him, he said, "Mr. Thornell, they want you up stairs. I have been sent for you."

Mr. Thornell replied that he would go up, and directed the Sergeant at Arms to return to the board and state the fact.

"But they want you, and I have got to bring you up," said Mr. Welsh. "You are my prisoner."

He then conducted Mr. Thornell to the hall leading to the stairway, but the latter went into Mayor Vance's office, followed by Mr. Welsh, who was about to take him back to the meeting, when Officer Sheldon interfered. The brief scuffle aroused the Mayor, who was writing at his desk, and he soon learned the cause of the difficulty.

"I have received orders to take him up to the Board," said the Sergeant at arms to the Mayor.

"This man has arrested me," exclaimed Mr. Thornell. "He has no right to arrest me."

Mayor Vance said: "He has no right to arrest you—he has simply exceeded his duty." The Sergeant at Arms then released Mr. Thornell; but when he returned to the Chamber the board had adjourned and the members were joking over the chase after their colleague. While thus engaged, Mr. Thornell made his appearance, and pointing his finger at the Sergeant at Arms, he said, in passionate tones: "You had no right to arrest me, Sir, and I'll soon show that you had no right to do so."

Mr. Clancy here stepped forward and interfered. "You come here," said he to Mr. Thornell, "to intimidate the Sergeant at Arms, who might be your grandfather. I have seen you threatening the old man with your fingers, and a young man like you should be ashamed of yourself."

"He treated me roughly," replied Mr. Thornell. "He caught me by the arms and I believe he has left marks upon me. I will not allow any one to treat me in that way. As a member of this board I have rights that the board is bound to respect."

The Sergeant at Arms here stated that he had to obey his orders, and that Mr. Thornell, instead of coming with him, went into the Mayor's office. He was determined, he said, to carry him up bodily, in pursuance of his instructions. Mr. Kelly, one of the members, here remarked jokingly, "You should have brought him back dead or alive."

The members of the board then separated. Mr. Thornell says he will have the Sergeant at Arms arrested for assault and battery while in the Mayor's office.

## ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

### ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—THE INCOME RECEIVED AND THAT WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company held yesterday the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: J. H. Devereux, William H. Upson, W. S. C. Otis, Reuben Hitchcock, H. O. Parsons, Sobieski Ross, A. Hegenwisch, Thomas Warnock, John Tod, James H. Fay, George T. Perkins, James F. Clark, John Clinton Gray. At a meeting of the new board held subsequently an organization was effected with Mr. Devereux as President, F. E. Rittman, of Meadville, Penn., as Vice President, and Mr. Warnock, also of Meadville, as Secretary. President Devereux then made the following appointment of officers, acting under his authority as Receiver of the company: P. D. Cooper, General Superintendent, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. E. Rittman, Treasurer; Thomas Warnock, Auditor; Charles Latimer, Chief Engineer, Meadville; W. B. Shattuck, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio; and G. G. Cochran, Assistant General Freight Agent, Cincinnati. The statement of the financial condition of the company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, is a rather unfortunate one in respect to the main question—the proportion of earnings to expenses. The earnings during the twelve months from all classes of traffic were but $4,838,257, and the operating expenses $3,629,315. The total receipts to be accounted for, from common and preferred stock, bonds, extension certificates, &c., amount to $97,357,004 72, and the expenditures of all kinds chargeable against these receipts are $101,897,894 41, the excess of expenditures over receipts being $4,540,889 69. Of these expenditures chargeable, the estimated accrued interest on the bonded debt, for the current year is $2,726,568 19. The excess of earnings for the year, over the operating expenses for the same period, were $1,208,941 28. Applying this amount to accrued interest payments leaves a net deficit of $1,517,626 95. These are the main features of the statement condensed from many pages of tabulated figures, some of which are devoted to ingenious arithmetical demonstrations "showing the revenue that would have been earned in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874, had the rates received in former periods been received in that year."

## DEVLIN & CO.

It is not alone by holding the largest stocks of men's and boys' Winter clothing that Messrs. Devlin & Co., at the corner of Warren and Grand streets, on Broadway, always secure so large a share of the Christmas trade. The high class and moderate prices of all their goods, no matter in what branch, offer such temptations as to command purchases. Their line of men's and boys' Winter overcoats for this season is unusually full and attractive, the prevailing style being long in the skirt. Messrs. Devlin & Co. make a specialty of Ulster coats, at from $16 to $48, which are an inimitable boon to travelers in cold and stormy weather, whether for driving or traveling in railroad cars, and which almost make one feel warm to look at them. In suits of all grades, for men and boys, their stock is abundant to a degree, and offers a choice in every style and at all prices. They also make a specialty of smoking jackets, dressing robes, &c., in plain and fancy styles; some of the latter, in brocaded silk on alternating silk and satin stripes, with quilted silk facings, being unusually rich, and affording a splendid opportunity of purchasing a very useful as well as highly ornamental Christmas gift. Jackets and robes may be bought at all prices ranging from $10 to $45. Messrs. Devlin & Co., have also a very large stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including all woolen and hosiery goods, scarfs, ties, gloves, &c., which is equal to any in New-York City. They also have a full line of shirts, collars, cuffs, &c., in which they also do a large custom trade. In fact, gentlemen and lads can walk into Messrs. Devlin's stores, and in five minutes walk out again, arrayed in all the glories of the well-dressed man of the period. And if they have all they themselves want in the way of Winter clothing, they can think of their less fortunate neighbors and acquaintances, and make their hearts glad by making some Christmas and New Year's gifts, selected from Messrs. Devlin & Co.'s stock.

## PEREGRINATIONS OF A BULLET.

On Sunday night Patrick Walsh, a stout, hale, and hearty person, entered the liquor store No. 700 East Twelfth street, kept by Patrick Connor. Some words ensued as to the exact time of the transit of Venus, which ended by several stars being seen simultaneously by the proprietor and the prisoner. They adjourned to the sidewalk, where Walsh pulled a pistol, and took deadly aim at Connor. The bullet struck Connor's coat-button, after removing which it eat up an inch and a half of the valuable cloth of his coat, and was seen no more. Not content with this, Walsh entered the saloon, and seeing Peter Kelcher, the bartender, busily attending to the ale pumps, fired one shot at him, which took effect on an ornamental "Tom and Jerry" mug with great results. Walsh was arrested, and yesterday Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, held him in $3,000 bail each on two charges of felonious assault.

## THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Yesterday Mayor Vance sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, in respect to the litigation commenced by order of his late predecessor for the purpose of preventing payment of the City's proportion of the cost of the Fourth avenue improvement. The Mayor says that the law in relation to the improvement should be carried out in good faith; that the Controller was justified in paying previous claims for the work, and that if a new warrant should be prepared—the old one having been returned to the Finance Department by the late Mayor—he will sign it. The Corporation Counsel sent a reply to this communication, in which he stated that the litigation was a most causeless and useless expenditure of money. He inclosed the opinions of Ex-Judge Davies, Mr. S. P. Nash, and Judge Westbrook on the subject, and also the opinion of Mr. Simon Stern, the counsel employed by the late Mayor in the case. Both communications will be sent to Controller Green.

## THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

A rumor was circulated yesterday that the Controller had issued an order requiring all the teachers in the public schools to call at the Finance Department for their salaries, and not at the office of the Board of Education, as heretofore. This rumor, on inquiry, proved to be without foundation. An order was issued, however, directing the Principals of the various schools to sign the pay-rolls in the Finance Department, and take charge of the checks for the teachers, preparatory to their distribution. It is said that the order is intended to establish uniformity in paying all persons employed in the public schools, but that some of the School Commissioners are opposed to it, on the ground that it is unnecessary. Commissioner Baker had an interview with Mayor Vance yesterday on the subject.

## A FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

Among those who assembled Sunday evening in the African M. E. Church, on Monmouth street, Jersey City, was a white man, who endeavored to leave before the services had concluded. One of the elders of the church insisted upon his remaining till the benediction had been pronounced, and undertook to push him back into the seat. The man explained that he wished to leave, but the elder refused to take any explanation, and the man drew off and struck the elder in the eye. In an instant an indescribable scene of confusion ensued. The pastor of the church endeavored to preserve order, but without avail. The men of the congregation made a rush for the belligerent worshiper, while the women fainted. During the excitement the cause of it managed to make his escape, without receiving, as far as known, any injury.

## AN ITALIAN'S EXPERIMENT IN POCKET-PICKING.

On the morning of the 28th of November, William H. Johnson, a Special Deputy Sheriff, was riding on a Third avenue car, and felt a hand inserted in his overcoat pocket, and immediately afterward found that $7 had been stolen. Beside him was seated an Italian laborer, named Genora Costa, and several fellow-workmen, who were proceeding to their work. Johnson was confident that he had been robbed by Costa, but determined on taking no action until the depot was reached, where an officer could be found. Meanwhile, however, Costa left the car, and ran off, whereupon Johnson had him arrested. District Attorney Nolan tried the case in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and the prisoner was found guilty, whereupon he was sentenced by the Recorder to two years in State Prison.

## THE BEECHER-TILTON CASE.

On application of Mr. Beecher's lawyers yesterday, Judge Neilson set down Saturday next as the day for the argument before the General Term of the City Court, on the appeal of Mr. Tilton's counsel from the decision of Judge McCue ordering the plaintiff in the suit of Tilton vs. Beecher to furnish a bill of particulars.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The sale of lands and tenements in this City, for unpaid taxes and assessments, will commence today.

The annual Christmas reception of Grammar School No. 51, No. 223 West Forty-fourth street, will take place on Thursday next, at 1:30 P. M.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, will relate "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris" at the Macdougal Street Baptist Church this evening.

Frank Sause, aged twenty-six, of No. 48 Attorney street, had his left wrist broken by a keg of lager beer falling on him at No. 185 Rivington street.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be held on Sunday evening next, at 7:30, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church.

The extradition case of Carl. Vogt, which was to be argued before United States Commissioner White yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

William Martin, aged forty-seven, of No. 166 Eighth street, Brooklyn, had his jaw broken by a fence falling against him while he was passing the *Tribune* building yesterday.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury, Dec. 5, $6,849,182 75; receipts last week, $731,032 52; payments, $951,464 04. Balance on hand, Dec. 12, $6,628,757 23.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen has concurred in the Aldermanic resolution authorizing the Controller to lease a building for the use of the Third District Court at a rent of $1,800 a year.

The monthly meeting of the Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held last evening at the Calvary Church. After the routine business, Rev. Dr. W. M. Thomson delivered an address on the New Testament.

The first of a course of six lectures on "The Bible and Science," to be delivered by J. W. Dawson, LL. D., Principal of the McGill College, Montreal, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, may be heard this evening.

Daniel Drew was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a trunk containing $40 worth of clothes from Louis Plant, a fireman on board the steamer Daniel Drew.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association, having for its object the care of sick and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war, opened a fair last evening, at Masonic Temple, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

George Christopher was, yesterday, committed by Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of stealing a box of opera flannels of the value of $343, the property of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, at No. 82 Thomas street.

"The Accounts of Nature" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Prof. Charles Froebel, at the second "conversational meeting" of the students of the College of Pharmacy, at the lecture hall of the University Building, on Thursday evening.

Timothy Shea, of No. 36 Moore street; William Harrington, of No. 80 Pine street, and Samuel Brown, of No. 53 Pearl street, were yesterday held to bail at the Tombs Police Court, in the sum of $1,500 each, to answer a charge of selling lottery tickets.

The case of Giovanni Monfalcone, whose extradition is asked for by the Italian Government for an alleged complicity in a murder in the port of Palermo, again came up before United States Commissioner White yesterday morning. The argument will be resumed to-morrow.

The case of George Reilly and Robert Murray, indicted for the larceny of the valuable property of Luther C. Bryant, the wealthy old coin dealer of Fulton street, was on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, but was postponed until to-day in the absence of counsel.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum was held yesterday, at No. 65 West Thirty-sixth street, when reports were read showing that since the opening of the institution in 1837, 2,014 had been admitted. The number of children at present domiciled there is 284.

The inquest in the case of George Hunter, book-keeper of the *Scotsman*, was concluded yesterday. On the 7th ult., Hunter, while intoxicated, fell down stairs in the house No. 100 West Thirteenth street, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death. The verdict was in accordance with these facts.

George Knock, of the United States Receiving ship Vermont, had his pocket picked of a silver watch and chain on the night of the 13th inst. Yesterday he identified Charles Krausly, of No. 22 East Houston street, as the thief, and he was held to answer by Justice Kasmire at the Tombs Police Court.

The Superintendent of Buildings reports that during the week ending Saturday last, plans were submitted for seventeen new buildings, the estimated cost of which is given at $41,110. The Bureau of Fire Escapes reports the inspection of twenty-one theatres and places of amusement, ten school-houses, six lodging-houses, and one factory.

At the annual meeting of the Greenwich Lodge, F. A. M., held at the Masonic Temple, on the 11th inst., the following officers were chosen and installed by J. F. Baldwin: Charles H. Covell, Master; Jerome S. Ferris, S. W.; C. B. Burrell, J. W.; C. H. Van Norden, S. D.; D. A. Anderson, J. D.; W. H. Lefferts, Treasurer; W. B. Strove, Secretary; S. R. Bevans, Marshal; C. D. Price, Chaplain.

Theodore F. Cole has brought suit against the City for $10,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the damming of the western branch of the Croton River, Putnam County. The work was done by the Croton Aqueduct Board under legislative authority to facilitate and extend the supply of water to this City, but its effect was to deprive plaintiff of the water power by which his mills were run on the river bank. The case is on trial before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at the head-quarters, No. 230 Third avenue, M. Cregan, Vice President, presiding. A resolution recommending Col. Charles E. L. Holmes for the position of Commissioner of Charities and Correction was submitted by the Chair and unanimously adopted, and is to be submitted to Mayor Vance to-day. The meeting then adjourned. At the next regular meeting the revised list of members will be submitted for approval.

At the weekly meeting of Methodist preachers, held yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. True read an anti-tobacco essay, after which Chaplain McCabe, United States Army, made an appeal for aid on behalf of the Church Extension Society. After some discussion, a motion was carried requesting the managers of the society to make public a statement of the financial condition of the concern. At the next meeting Rev. Dr. Wells will read a paper on the Jesuits in Europe.

Patrick McDermott, of South Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against John Brown, a bar-tender, of No. 108 Roosevelt street. He testified that, on the 13th instant, he went into the saloon where the defendant was employed, and took three drinks and paid for them, and that, when he started to go out of the place, the defendant assaulted him and took $1 in money, and clothing of the value of $13 from his person. Francis Kelly, a Police officer of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he had found a hat and coat, which were identified by the complainant, in Brown's possession. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

## BROOKLYN.

A regular term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday, Judges Barnard, Tappan, and Donohue presiding.

Judge Pratt yesterday granted an order consolidating the suits brought by the city against Collector Badeau, and sending the whole matter before three referees.

At the request of Sheriff Williams ten special Deputy Sheriffs resigned yesterday. Mr. Williams thinks the business of the office can be transacted by the regular deputies.

A woman known as Rebecca McNamee, of No. 136 Douglass street, was committed for trial by Justice Delmar on a charge of chicken stealing. When asked by the Justice how she prevented the chickens from creating an alarm by cackling, she replied: "Oh, I had a little bit of sulphur, held it under their nose, and then quietly wrung their heads off."

Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order to restrain Abel Cooke, a lawyer, from paying the reward of $1,500 offered by O'Grady, a diamond peddler, to J. D. Grant and John Doe, the alleged finders of a package of diamonds worth $8,000. O'Grady believes that the reward was not fairly earned. Decision reserved.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The diphtheria has made its appearance in Mamaroneck and caused the death of a number of children.

A fair and festival held by the ladies connected with St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Port Chester, enriched the funds of the Church to the extent of $700.

The annual meeting of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at White Plains on Thursday next, 17th inst.

It is stated that Major Gen. James W. Husted, of the Fifth Division, has requested the resignation of all the Brigadier Generals in the Division for the purpose of consolidating it, and that several of the old officers refuse to resign.

Mr. George R. Richardson, carpenter and builder, of Mamaroneck, who disappeared some weeks ago, has not yet been seen or heard from. As he had quite a large sum of money in his possession at the time he disappeared, some of his friends believe that he has met with foul play.

## NEW-JERSEY.

A grand fair and oyster supper will be held to-morrow and Thursday evenings, in the chapel of the Hoboken M. E. Church, Washington street, near Eighth, for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

A seizure of 300 watches, valued at 22,000 francs, was made by Custom-house Officer Chapman, at Castle Garden, on Saturday last. William Wetzel, a passenger on the Hamburg steamer Cimbria, had attempted to smuggle them into the country.

Sullivan, the alleged Metuchen murderer, has been visited by Nathan Robbins, one of those who offered a reward for Sullivan's arrest. It is suspected that he made a statement to Mr. Robbins, but it is thought more likely that the interview was in relation to his arrest.

The detectives of Hoboken are on the lookout for William Stemmler, a saloon-keeper of Washington street, against whom Justice White on Saturday issued a warrant of arrest, on the charge of having procured from Henry C. Peterson, of New-York, the sum of $4,000 upon a worthless mortgage.

Counsel for the Hudson River Tunnel Company yesterday made application to Judge Bedle, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, for permission to withdraw the motion recently made calling for the appointing of Commissioners to assess damages for land taken from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in order that the application might be made to the Supreme Court. The application was granted.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—KNOX has issued his new style of gentlemen's Hats, expressly designed for the holiday season. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Edward Young, Miss Corinne Young, Miss Jessie Young, Miss Nellie Young, Master Edward Young, and two nurses, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. West, Miss E. Barton, Miss L. R. Clifton, E. K. Harris, Howard Priestly, Mrs. L. M. Erwin and servant, Mrs. S. Green, Mrs. A. E. Holleywell, Wm. Wymark, Henry Doyle, Robert Butterfield, Thos. Richardson, Lee Johnson, Mr. Rounds, Radcliffe Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. N wperts, Lemuel Dyson, Mrs. Sarah Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Winchell, Miss J. B. Winchell, C. H. Townsend, B. R. Tucker, Jas. T. Lee, W. R. Brock, A. Delofeu, John Edgar, Dr. S. E. Hall, Robt. Hannah, G. H. Finger, M. Gardner, P. Rodgers, Wm. A. Drown, W. H. Belknap, Roe Hasbrouch.

*In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.*—E. S. Whitcomb, George M. Allen, H. O'Hara, wife, and four children, Ernest Prendhounne, O. L. Ames, Henry Echart, M. A. Freborn, W. P. Craft, C. H. Allen, J. J. Emparanza, Miss L. C. Sicle, Mrs. Milliard, J. Farquharson, John H. Lehman, Mrs. Arnold, W. B. M. Chase, H. J. Neyman, J. H. Nottage, Mrs. S. A. Green, W. H. Green, J. D. Dennett, John Rhodes, Jr., J. Badgley, Charles Ervan, C. C. Dellaplaine, E. S. Young, William Miller, J. P. Woodbury, T. D. Dole, Mrs. Heilman and child.

*In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.*—G. W. Sayne, C. Barcalon, W. Greacen, A. B. Wycoff, G. T. Goodman, G. W. F. Moore, J. W. Taylor, G. A. Hobart, N. Cobb, S. B. Cobb, William Gifford, F. A. Potts, Mrs. Hall, Lieut. A. L. Stewart, R. A., Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. Riece, R. N., Mrs. Riece, Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, R. Speer, J. L. Huntoon, T. Nast, Dr. S. B. Hunt, F. L. Lundy, Ernest Supe.

*In steam-ship August Andre, from Antwerp.*—Jacob Heitz, Ernestine Heitz, Elise Treist, Sister Euphrasia, Sister Aguina, Sister Francisko, Sister Cypriana, Sister Clotilde, Sister Antonia, Sister Susanna. Sister Seroula, Sister Verosica, Sister Rutilla, Sister Aldonza, Sister Epiphania.

*In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.*—Mrs. Kir[illegible], Miss F. Wise, Egbert J. Gale, J. A. Chase, S. Da[illegible].

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets.11:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:54 | Gov.Island.12:43 | Hell Gate...2:05

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, Dec. 14.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Victoria Perez, Lindslay, Maracaibo, M. Perez & Obarrio; Mary, (Br.,) Babin, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr. & Son; Ada, (Br.,) Roach, Baltimore, Md., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Dauntless, Williams, Salonica, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Marie, (Dutch,) Hansen, St. Martins and Nevis, H. A. Vatable & Son; Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Bridgetown, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. Portland, (Br.,) Coffil, Las Palmas, J. A. Horsey; H. E. Riley, Coffin, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Jessie Elizabeth Brower, Charleston, Master.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Dec. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Dec. 9, lat. 48 20, lon. 45 06, passed a Philadelphia steam-ship bound east; same date, lat. 47 24, lon. 45 34, steam-ship Celtic, do.; 12th, lat. 49 19, lon. 49 11, an Anchor line steam-ship, do. The Republic arr. off Sandy Hook at 2:10 A. M. (13th).

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Baker, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship August Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp Nov. 23, with mdse. and fifteen passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 13, at 11:30 P. M., went ashore on the Romer Shoals; the passengers were taken off by the steam-tug H. W. Crawford and brought to the City. The steamer lies in a dangerous position.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec. 1, with mdse. and 103 passengers to Henderson Bros. Dec. 10, lat. 41 14, lon. 50 20, a company's steam-ship bound E.; 13th, lat. 41 1, lon. 67 18, a company's steam-ship bound W.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston Dec. 7, via Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Dec. 6, via South-west Pass 7th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Constantia, (Ger.,) Soltenborn, Philadelphia Nov. 17, for Bremen, with petroleum to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 19 experienced a very severe storm, and later ship sprang a leak and pumps broke; threw some 1,250 bbls. petroleum overboard; turned back Nov. 26, lat. 26 40, lon. 52.

Bark Baltic, (Norw.,) Schvensen, Malaga 53 ds., with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 25; took the southern passage and had variable winds.

Bark Thomas A. Goddard, (new, 700 tons,) of and 6 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Salter & Livermore; will load for Yokohama.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana Nov. 29, with melado to Rubira & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had moderate weather; was six days north of Hatteras.

Bark Liberia, Richardson, Gaboon, W. C. A., 57 ds., with bar wood, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no vessels; crossed the Equator Nov. 20 in longitude 40.

Bark Diana, (Nor.,) Roth, Taganrog 81 ds., via Constantinople 71 ds., with wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 31.

Brig Fidelia, (of Bangor,) White, Cockburn Harbor, Nov. 26, via Delaware Breakwater 13th, with salt to Thos. Stewart—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Alfredo, (Span.,) Sisa, Cienfuegos 23 ds., via Havana 17 ds., with molasses to J. G. Fowler—vessel to E. Puig.

Brig Eliza Thompson, (of New-Haven,) Bates, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morris, Arecibo, P. R., 11 ds. with molasses to J. V. Onatavia. Left no vessels.

Brig Cheviot, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Nelson, Bahia, 41 ds. with rosewood and sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the equator Nov. 15 in lon. 36.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dearborn, Port Spain, Trinidad, 15 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather. Left in port brig Britannia, discg.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co. Dec. 9, lat. 34 20, lon. 73 10, spoke brig Bonita, from Pernambuco, for Delaware Breakwater. Same date, &c., schr. H. Sharp, from Baltimore, for Trinidad. Left in port schrs Aneto, (discg.) Maid of the Mist sld. Nov. 27 for Porto Rico, to load for New-York; Ida C. Ballard, to sail Nov. 28 for the Bahamas; brig Pedro, discg.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

### SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ships Fawn and City of Cashmere, for Glasgow; bark Mary, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Sld. for the United States, Tidal Wave, George Bell, Rennie J. Carlton, Speed, Marie and Helene, and Evening Star.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Eigil, Raffaella, Riverside, Sarah Ellen, Dartmouth, Vidajaen, Ponce, Abraham Young, Trent, Dampier, and Gustafva.

Also arr. out, Ruggiero.

The bark Wasama, from Baltimore Nov. 3, for Dublin, has put into Falmouth, damaged.

The ship San Rafael, from San Francisco, for Queenstown, has put into Valparaiso, leaky.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The Cunard Line steamship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York Dec. 2, and the White Star Line steamship Celtic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York Dec. 5, both for Liverpool, have arrived here, the former at 5 A. M. yesterday, and the other at 9:30 o'clock this A. M.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.

No one should buy Diamonds till they have examined our collection of Solitaires. It includes every size from the smallest to the largest, all of the very finest quality and at the lowest prices. Howard & Co., No. 222 5th av. Open in the evening.

BEST TOYS BEST TOYS BEST TOYS BEST TOYS

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TOYS.

CHEAP CHEAP CHEAP

AMUSING BEAUTIFUL

INTERESTING INSTRUCTIVE

CAPABLE OF

10,000 CHANGES

FULL OF FUN

CRANDALL'S ACROBATS

AND MANY OTHER

AMUSING INSTRUCTIVE

CONSTRUCTION BLOCKS, &C.

AT ALL TOY STORES

CALL AND SEE THEM

AT

NO. 245 BROADWAY.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

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TOYS.

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If You Want to Save Money and Unnecessary Shopping, Visit the Combination of European Manufacturers,

At Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,

OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.

No Old Goods. Everything New and Fresh.

200 CASES OF NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Not to be Had at any Other Store.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CHRISTMAS.

For the season we show a number of articles, both useful and ornamental, all of the newest designs and finest quality:

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fancy and plain, in lace and fine linen cambric; a very nice line in boxes of six at $1 50 per box.

NECK-TIES.

In elegant designs; also a very cheap line at 25c. and 37c. Fine silk mufflers—a nice present for a gentleman.

SASHES.

In all widths and qualities, plain and fancy; Children's Sashes from 75c. a yard; also an elegant satin brocaded ribbon to which we call special attention, being entirely new and very handsome.

PORTE-MONNAIES.

Something very suitable and pretty for children's use—a real Russia Leather Pocket-book for 75c.; finest qualities at from $1 to $2.

FANS.

An elegant assortment of the newest styles, all rich goods, at from $2 to $30; a silk-embroidered Fan, in assorted colors, for $3.

FANCY GOODS.

In this department we have a varied and beautiful assortment of lace Toilet-boxes, Pin-cushions, &c., elegantly painted Work-boxes, Writing-desks, &c., real works of art; carved-wood Frames, Brackets, &c.; fine French Bronze Figures, Card-receivers, and Inkstands, and a line of inlaid Work-boxes and Writing-desks, plain and musical. These goods deserve special attention.

DRESS CAPS.

This is one of our specialties, and we have always on hand and make to order all the latest styles for both young and old ladies.

FOR THE BABIES.

Richly embroidered Cloaks and Afghans, Caps, and Bonnets, and all articles of wear that an infant needs.

Edward A. Morrison,

No. 893 Broadway and No. 13 East 19th st.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20.00

WILL BUY A FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND of the

Industrial Exhibition Co. of New-York.

EVERY BOND

PURCHASED ON OR BEFORE MONDAY, JAN. 4, WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE

Third Series Drawing,

TO BE HELD ON

JANUARY 4, 1875.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

The proceeds of the sales of these Bonds will be used for the erection of a Permanent Exhibition Palace, to be erected on the grounds of the company, situated on 98th to 102d st., from 3d to 4th av.

THESE BONDS

Will make a splendid Christmas or New-Year's Present, as there is no risk of any loss. Every bond will be redeemed with a

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Address for circulars, full information, and bonds,

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FINANCIAL AGENTS,

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NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

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STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*

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Prices reasonable. Terms easy.

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Fifth av. cor. Sixteenth st. N. Y.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS PROFESSED cook in private family; has the best city references for competency; is very neat, willing, and of a good disposition. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

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NO. 22 JOHN ST., UP STAIRS.

Diamonds.

The most studious care has been devoted to this branch, and an unusually extensive collection is now presented of Gems in Single Stones and Closely Matched Pairs, well repaying the attention of thoughtful purchasers.

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In sizes for Gentlemen, Solidity and Convenience will be found united with Elegance. Our Ladies' Watches combine with practical excellence as Time-keepers the most artistic and exquisitely recherche ornamentation.

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Pearls, beautiful beyond their price.

Cameos which are pictures.

Bracelets, Necklaces, Pendants, and Ear-rings in Etruscan gold; also, Ornaments adapted to gentlemen's personal wear, all exhibiting the newest, most refined, and attractive specimens of the goldsmith's art.

Sterling Silverware.

Plain and Ornamental, of entirely novel, chaste, and exclusive designs, from patterns under our own control.

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The latest and happiest productions of the most eminent modelers of Europe, are represented by their various chefs-d'œuvre in this entirely new department of

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Silver-Plated Ware.

NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.

Made by a most valuable improvement in the mode of Electro-plating, by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an extra coating of silver.

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DECKER BROS.

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PIANOS.

33 Union square, N. Y.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS, STANDARD GOODS,

WARREN WARD & CO.,

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The Leading Brand of the Times.

VINS DE CHAMPAGNE

George Goulet & Co.

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J. RIFFLARD'S SONS, Sole Agents,

NO. 42 VESEY STREET, NEW-YORK.

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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,

The Standard Pianos of the World.

FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.

World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.

Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:

The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.

This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.

Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

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THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and First Grand Gold Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.

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AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.

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BREWERY, 18TH ST.,

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Musical Boxes.

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AND

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BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

The Store on Broadway will be open every Evening during December.

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ARE OPENING DAILY

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

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LONDON, PARIS, AND VIENNA,

Presenting an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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FOR PARENT, CHILD, TEACHER, PASTOR, FRIEND.

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Offer a Fresh Assortment of

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AT PRICES FROM $150 TO $200.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

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A LARGE STOCK OF

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

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A Splendid Holiday Present.

ELEGANCE AND UTILITY COMBINED.

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THE GOURLAYS. TO-NIGHT.

Bleecker street Buildings.

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